THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

Th Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,143—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8 26-0 14-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8 26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12 39-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-1 39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.
PO	—	—	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 380 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th, 1890.

[illegible] RO- HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

[illegible] AND TRIESTE, CALLING [illegible] AND PORT SAID.

	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]is	4,200	600	15th June.
[illegible]	4,200	650	1st July.
[illegible]a	4,200	650	1st August.

[illegible] board of every Steamer. [illegible] Brindisi.

[illegible] MONEY.

[illegible]ass. [illegible]500 2nd Class. Rs. 300 Deck. Rs. 130

[illegible] for SIX MONTHS :— [illegible]t Class. [illegible] Rs. 800 2nd Class. Rs. 480.

[illegible]r *Beer supplied at meals.*

[illegible]ETS TO LONDON.

[illegible]d Return Tickets are issued [illegible] including the railway journey

[illegible] leave TRIESTE on the 3rd of each month.

[illegible]uggage are conveyed free on [illegible]s steam launch on the day of

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

CITY OF EDINBURGH ... 7th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Mucsat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 12th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
BHUNDARA	2,899	28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA	3380	T. R. S. Abrey	to sail 8th June.
S. S. ASIA	3560	T. R. Wm. Russell	to sail 17th June.
S. S. PERSIA	3547	T. R. R. Hutchison	to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Rs.	
Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz.	12	8
Treacher's "MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered, undersewn. Regulation Size ...per doz.	8	8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered, undersewn ...per doz.	9	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. :—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
	53·791

"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles* for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 & 50	
Shell do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpaca's Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Black Alpaca	Rs.	6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	,,	7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	,,	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk Best Spitalfieds	,,	18	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	10	8
Brown Twilled Silk	,,	11	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	,,	12	8
Cotton Umbrellas lined various colours	,,	4	8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. iety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

FOR SALE.—68 Scarlet Cloth Tunics, 16th Lancer pattern, complete, with Girdle.
68 Dark-blue Cloth Breeches, with yellow stripe.
68 Black Patent-leather Pouches and Belts.
68 Buff-leather Sword Belts and Strap.
The above are in excellent order. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to COMMANDANT, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India [illegible] avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	,,
MASTIFFS	£20	,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20	,,
BULL DOGS	£20	,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10	,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10	,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.

On SATURDAY a BOXING MATCH for the Light-weight Championship of India. Re. 1, and Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB called for the 10th instant has been POSTPONED.

By order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

IN-DOOR GAMES.

INVASION.—A NEW GAME combining Naval and Military tactics, showing how an enemy might attack our shores and how a skilful player can defend them.

Reversi, Word-making and Word-Taking,
Planchette Fishponds.
Halma, Sigma, and Patchesi.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.......................Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIBHOVUNDAS NUTHOOBHOY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RUNCHHODDAS TRIBHOVUNDAS, the sole Executor named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 30th day of May, 1890.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, B. B. & BAYLEY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYAL DEWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

OODHAVJEE DEWJEE, the brother of the said deceased and paternal uncle and guardian of PRAGJEE DAYAL the Minor son of the said deceased..........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have [illegible] interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 30th day of May, 1890.
MESSRS. CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Sing Copy.........................Annas. 4

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1890.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at all seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a Great Desideratum.

Instructions with each Conditioner.

		Rs.	
No. 1.	Large size	Rs. 3	0
„ 2.	Medium „	„ 2	8
„ 3.	Small (for Cigarettes.	„ 2	0

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4- 8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR...	„ 3-12
„ 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

resh shipment just to hand Guaranteed sound and in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

OUR KIOTO CROCKERY requires no recommendation, liked and approved by all. Dinner Set for 6 persons, Rs. 16 only. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, Reduced Rates for Monthly Boarders. Cool, airy single and double Rooms available for Families and Bachelors. For terms apply to MANAGER.

CRICKET.—We have just received a fresh Stock of Cricket Bats, Balls and all other requisites, Read our six annas Book, "Barlow on Batting." R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A BAY ARAB HORSE, Owner going to Calcutta. To be seen at General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi. Offers to be sent to No. 30, care of this paper.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position see handbills. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN TUTOR to coach Pupils in English and Latin. No one need apply who does not possess the highest testimonials. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED an experienced GOVERNESS, with a thorough knowledge of English Needlework and Painting. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED.—78 pieces of second-hand CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES 3-in. diameter.—Apply with rates to the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST LANDED.—A large consignment of BOOTS, LONG BOOTS and SHOES for Monsoon wear. Also Water-proof Overcoats, Leggings, Goloshes, &c., of Superior Quality and Make. Prompt attention will be paid to Up-country Orders.—HASSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE & BROTHERS.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Single and Double rooms will be available from the 2nd June.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 7: Postage, 4 Annas.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street. midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H, LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUNS NO and 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 100 yds. Large bore with case complete Rs. 85. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay Poona and Secunderabad.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN. Whose or from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST GOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TREASURY, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, TRUCK, UTENSILS, ORNAMENTS, PIPES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of sideboards, table with drawers, chairs, cots, four-wheeled truck, copper and brass pots, dholes, wooden pieces, clothes, iron pots, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold and silver rings, beads, bracelet, tak, wristlets, hasli, bedi, images, copper and brass utensils, old wearing apparel, iron tools, bottles, almonds, coffee, rice, pepper, dates, linseed, teel, yarn, coir rope, coal, gunny, lamps, turbans, &c.

Also by order of the Official Assignee, H. C. and In Re Thucker Ludha Veljee and another, insolvents, consisting of empty boxes, casks, benches, utensils, pillows, pictures, &c.

Also In Re Hora Currimjee Adumjee, an insolvent, consisting of few boxes of crewel and filoselle silk.

Also In Re Oomer Hajee Aboobaker Memon and another, insolvents, consisting of 2 bales of gunny rags, beam scales, weights, copying press, pillows, &c.

And In Re Nursey Jaitha & Co., consisting of few gunny bags.

Also by order of the Liquidator of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, in Liquidation, consisting of one iron safe by S Tidmarsh.

Also by order of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, and on account of the concerned—

Landed ex. s.s. City of Agra, 10 C. I. Pipes 8 inch, cracked and broken.

Landed ex. s.s. Bellagi, 12 C. I. Pipes, 8 inch, cracked and broken.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Sirsa.

N. J. P. & Co. A. } 119 bags Cudalore Sugar damaged by fire and water and partly washed out.

587 bags Cudalore sugar, slightly damaged by steam water and smoke.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dhobie Talao, next to the Police Station, the open carved blackwood hall couches, pier and round tables, teapoys, carpets, lamps, pictures, cupboards, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEBLE TELGRAPH STORES,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Goverament Telegraph Store-yard, Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of iron and wire scrap, old timber, waste paper, &c.

SALE OF CAWNPORE RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the warehouse of Muccadum Velljee Poonsee, by order of Mukhonlal Govindram, and on account and at the risk of Vrizbhoocandas Nagurdas—

50 tons Cawnpore rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co' will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
15 cases white ground prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 cases khakee drills.

On account and at the risk of Munguldass Jaithabhoy—
P-2 95-2198-2207—2 bales T. red yarn.

By order of Issac Shallom Abadiah, and on account and at the risk of Suchoodina Mahomedbhoy—
1 case 61 doz. Turkish caps.

On account and at risk of Mahomedally Ebram Peerkhan.—
26 cwts genuine white zinc paint ex. s.s. Huzara.—

On account and at the risk of Pallonjee Sorabji—
1 case 30 Perry's tables.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong built office-shigham.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 invalid bath chair.
1 Kathiawar pony, about 5 years, just under 14 hands, and sound.

And any other carriges and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

The undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortagagees and on account and at the risk of the mortagor Wamourao Bhasker, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated 16th July, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, being a portion of the oart commonly called or known by the name of Dhukhumkhan, situated at Dadar, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, which premises contain by admeasurement two hundred and eighty and decimal eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Keshao Ramchundra, on or towards the west by the passage of the oart, on or towards the south by the property of Madon Juggonath and Gunput Juggonath, and on the north by the public lane and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 1459, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, under the instructions of the mortgagee, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor, Hubib Khan valad Ismal Khan Pathan by virtue of the power of sale given to them under an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th November, 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or hereditaments built or standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under old No. 63, and new Ward No. 3646, street No. 20, and 24, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five decimal ninety-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said property is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the house of Hassamkhan Ladkhan, on or towards the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim, on or towards the east by the lane of Peerkhan Ladkhan, and on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Sootar, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Habibkhan valad Ismailkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SEED CRUSHERS.
ROTARY STEAM-HEATED OIL MILLS.

Manufactured by the well-known firm of Rose, Down and Thompson, Hull, England.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., a consignment of 19 oil mills of the above description will be sold by Public Auction, at the Godowns No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m.

For further perticulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Khimjee Vardhman and Co., and in their godown at Colaba, and

On account and risk of Ravagur Coovergur 100 bales Sajun Dharwar good cotton on account and risk of Sha Nanchund Veerchand, 200 bales Sajun Dharwar good cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of 13 cases of perfumery, consisting of pomade, hair oil, cosmetic, violet powder, royal tooth paste, soap, lavendar water, assorted perfumes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva Noor Mohomed—
1,000 M N & Co.—3096-3115—8 bales grey blankets.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Ahmed—
1,000 M N & Co.—3096-3115—901 boxes candles, 7 to 12 oz.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 14·3, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful grey Arab horse.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 handsome English grey mare, going in saddle and harness, owner going home.
1 strong light-wheel dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED PRICE AND Co.'s PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of 39 cases of celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of almond and glycerine, toilet, brown windsor, carbolic and honey soap, violet powder, sarsaparilla, hair oil, pomade, macassar oil, syrup, essence of jockey club, white rose, damask rose, kiss me quick, rose, geranium, spring flowers, balm of Columbia, plate powder, golden oil, bloom of roses, tooth brushes, cocoa, &c., &c.

Under and by virtue of an order dated the 31st March, 1890, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit Nos. 447 of 1889 and 32 of 1889, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a buggalo, or country vessel called "Mahomedy," whose nacoda was Salim bin Hamed bin Joder, with all her tackle, apparel, jolly-boat, &c., as she now stands off Mazagon Bunder.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GAS ENGINES, GARDEN PUMPS, THRASHING MACHINE, K. O. LAMPS, FIRE BRICKS AND SCHOOL SLATES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, as follows.—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

One Baker's universal gas engine, two horse-power, for driving any kind of machines.
One do. do. half horse-power.
One thrashing machine.
Six portable horizontal garden pumps, with 2 inches I. R. suction and delivery pipes complete, to be worked by hand-power fly-wheel.
A consignment of K. O. wall and hanging lamps, 2,3 and 4 lights.
Ten thousand fire bricks.

On account of M. J. Moteevala per s.s. Clan Murray. M—168 and 61-90—30 cases school slates, each containg 12½ each size 12½ dozens of 7 by 5, 8 by 6, 9 by 12, 11 by 7, and 12 by 8 inches.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 4,500 Cast-iron C Sockets, 1,150 Cast-iron B Sockets, 4,500 cast iron C Soleplates and 1,000 Cast-iron B Soleplates for Telegraph posts, will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th of June, 1890, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

Samples of the articles and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta, 27th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE time for receiving the Tenders for Cast-Iron Sockets and Soleplates is EXTENDED from 20th June, 1890, to 4th July, 1890.

By order of Superintendent,
Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division,
P. GERRARD,
Honorary Assistant Superintendent,
In charge Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the Mills on Sundays.

All owners of Mills and Factories are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay, 31st May, 1890

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th June, 1890, for the purpose of ballotting for the election of Chairman of the Chamber, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned office on proceeding to Europe.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and ether house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2, Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimun fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7, The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Water-proof Clothing for Monsoon.

	Rs.	
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18	each.
Do. do. Cloaks	23 to 25	„
Do. Black and White Water-proof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés	11	a suit.
Best Black and White Water-proof Cloth, 60" wide	3	a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8	each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20	a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20	„
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25	„
Do, Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25	„

Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters.

Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6	a pair.

ESUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Medows Street, Fort,

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 584,400.
REST	„ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE

Authorized Capital	Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue)	„ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for	12	months at	6	Per cent. Per annum.
Ditto	6	„	5	
Ditto	3	„	4	
Ditto	1	„	2	

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „	18 8	20 12
„ 3 „	20 12	23 0
„ 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
„ 3 „	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
„ 2 „	20 0	22 8
„ Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.

PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co. Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITO
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTA
No. 9, HUMMUM STREE

THE BOMBAY

The Rates of Subscr are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS
In Advance.
Per Annum
Half-yearly
Quarterly
Monthly

To SUBSCRIBE
In Advance.

Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	„ 29
Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 6

These Up-country Rates i
SINGLE COPY
Price for Back Numbers varies accord between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of whic make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE. BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 971½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	810
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	745
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,152½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	202½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	162½
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
[illegible]mar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
[illegible] Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
[illegible]ian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
[illegible] of	600	500	500	40	365
[illegible]	500	500	50	120	500
[illegible]	300	500	500	25	500
[illegible]	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	all	60	640

[illegible]ELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	10	215 xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	150	7½	165 xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	10	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	14	144
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	185	Nil.	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all.	Nil.	100nom
[illegible]	[illegible]	000	1,000	100	800
[illegible]	00	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
[illegible]	[illegible]	375	625	33½	860
[illegible]	250	100	100	5	96
[illegible]	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
[illegible]our	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	650 ex div.
[illegible]an Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
[illegible]ccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-1-0
Carolas	" 240 nm.
Mexican Dollars	" 221
Five-Franc Pieces	" nom.
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-12
Gold Leaf	" 22
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 21-14
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 21-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 21-14
Pekin do.	" 21-6

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 29-32.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 ⅞.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 5 31-32.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 6
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 6 1-16.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 6 3-32.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 7-32.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 6⅛.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6¼.
Francs	3 Do do.	1·90
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·91½.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½.
Madras	At sight	100 1-16.
Do.	30 days' do.	99 5-8.
hina	Do do.	3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Ring, 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Staffa (s), New Port; Nevasa (s), Calcutta; and Asia (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—John Sanderson (s), for Hull; Akbar (s), Jeddah, &c.; Himalaya (s), Calcutta; and Rome (s), China.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Wennington Hall entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Swordsman and s. s. Labourdonnais yesterday. The s. s. Xaveri left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Washington City and the s. s. John Sanderson yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Staffa and Bussorah entered, and the s. s. Rome, the s. s. Akbar, and the s.s. Mecca left the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Anglo-Portuguese School.—The Rev. Father Barretto has been appointed Director of the Anglo-Portuguese School in Bombay.

Postal Notice.—The mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-morrow, the 7th instant.

Polo on the Maidan.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Messrs. Gray, Prevost, Steel, and Boyd, *vs.* White—Messrs. Burder, Barton, Bateson, and Jellett. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Portuguese Visitors to Bombay.—Mons. R. Dalgado, the ex-Vicar-General of Calcutta, has arrived in Bombay on his way to Goa.—Senhor J. J. Arez, the Commissioner of Customs and Abkari at Goa, has arrived in Bombay.

A Missing Boy.—Mahdoo Succaram, residing at Haines Road, has informed the police that his son, Dhondoo Mahdoo, aged thirteen years, has not been seen since the 7th ultimo. On that date he went to the Byculla Education Society's Press, where he was employed, and received a payment of Rs. 3.

Meeting at Nagpore.—At a largely-attended meeting of the annual oration gathering at Nagpore on the 27th of May, 1890, Mr. Abdul Azeez, a well-known pleader of the local bar] and a leader of the Mahomedan community of Nagpore, delivered a speech on "Union," dwelling especially upon the sympathetic concord between the Hindus and the Mahomedans so essential to the political advancement of India.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	La Neige	Auber.
Valse	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Red Hussar	Solomon.
Valse	Memories	Lowthian.
Selection	A German Volkslied	Ochs.
Polka	The Yacht Club	Lady Morland.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Daji Haibati Khaire, late Police Patel of mauze Patner, taluka Mangaon, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 417 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, was dismissed from his office; and also Mohidin Adamji, late Round Guard, and Rama Padu and Akbar Ali Nizamali, late Beat Guards, in the Bassein Range of the North Thana Forest Division, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—At a meeting of the Town and Provincial Council of this Society, held under the presidency of Mr. T. A. Walsh, on Wednesday last, the following business was disposed of:—Considered application by one of the local branches (Conference) for a grant-in-aid from Council Funds. A grant was sanctioned for the current month and the Conference reminded of the desirability of its endeavouring to balance its expenditure with its receipts by periodically readjusting its Poor Roll. To ensure greater efficiency in the working of the Conference in and about Bombay, it was resolved that members be appointed at each Council meeting to visit and report on them. It was further resolved to invite the hearty co-operation of the clergy in furthering the Society's work.

Death from Scalds.—The Coroner, Dr. Blaney, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a girl, named Maubhair, aged two years, at Baba Dhubboo Street. Deceased was the daughter of a hawker in needles and thread. On the evening of the 19th ultimo whilst the girl was playing in a room adjoining that in which her mother Raimutbee was busy preparing lights, she accidentally overturned a chatty of boiling water that had been placed on a fireplace. On hearing her scream the mother rushed into the cookroom where she saw what had occurred, and on picking up her daughter she ascertained that the child had sustained a severe scalding on the left side which necessitated immediate treatment. After the wounds had been attended to the girl was allowed to return to her home. She lingered till the evening of the 4th instant, and died. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was returned by the jury.

A Raid on Gamblers.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Moreshwar Juggonath, Lakhmidas Damjee, Permanund Pranshunker, and two others, all Hindoos were charged by Inspector Chislett, the first, who is an old offender, with keeping a common gaming house in Chundunwady, and the others with having been found gambling there. At about seven o'clock on Wednesday night Inspector Chislett, in company with Constable Butfoi and a number of police sepoys, proceeded to the old haunts of the accused. On seeing that all means of escape was cut off, the police entered the house and secured the five delinquents who were interrupted in their usual game at dice, cards, and money, which were found on the ground. Moreshwar, who has suffered a previous fine for keeping a common gaming house, was sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50. His Worship inflicted a further fine of Rs. 20 each on his associates, Lakhmidas and Permanund, while the other two were fined in a sum of Rs. 10 each.

Exchanging Professions.—Last Tuesday, a Mahomedan youth of fifteen, named Kareembeg Amirbeg, was invited to the house of Hoosein Dawood, situated on the second storey of a building in Temker Moholla where he was desired to write from dictation a number of letters in English. As the lad, however, was versed only in the Indian vernacular this was beyond his power. Hoosein, who is a native of Mecca, paid the youth two annas, and requested him to depart. Being under the impression that the boy had left his rooms he attended to some household affairs, which occupied his attention for about two hours. On coming out to the verandah Hoosein still saw the boy sitting there when he again bade him leave. This time Kareembeg obeyed him, but shortly after his departure 15 guineas and a sum of Rs. 75 in cash, an aggregate amount of Rs. 285, was found to be missing from a box which had been left unlocked, whilst the lad was engaged in the house. His suspicions rested on his servants, but no report was made about the matter to the police. On Wednesday evening, a police sepoy doing duty near the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, arrested the Mahomedan youth Kareembeg, owing to the manner in which the youth freely spent his money. On searching him the 15 guineas were found, together with Rs. 70 in currency notes. The accused was taken into custody and the missing coins and cash restored to their righful owner. The youthful prisoner on being placed before Mr. Ryan yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Chislett was, on pleading guilty of theft, ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
Mr. A. Cousins	10
Mrs. Lee-Warner	50
Mr. T. A. Owen	10
Mr. J. M. Houliston (through *Times of India.*)	10
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 1,488
Total	Rs. 1,568

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 2.

Cameron, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M D, on leave, from Allahabad.

June 4.

Merewether, Col, Bo, RE, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

June 5.

Forbes, Lieut, Bengal, on furlough, from Kaladanda.
Kingscott, Lieut, Bengal, RE, on leave.
Gaffney, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, proceeding to Europe, on furlough.

DEPARTURES.—June 3

Bisset, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Cav H C, from leave, to Mominabad.

June 6.

Forbes, Lieut, Bengal, on furlough, to England.
Kingscote, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Gaffney, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on furlough, to England.
Foster, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* June 5.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut G D Atkinson, Staff Corps (Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers), Myingyan Military Police Battalion, for one hundred and eighty-two days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the special period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut G S Morris, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

Sub-Conductor W Kitchen, Unattached List, Adjutant General's Dept, is remanded to the Royal Artillery in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer.

The following Native promotions are made:—7th Bombay Cavalry:—Ressaidar Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan to be Risaldar and Jamadar Mir Mahmud Ali to be Ressaidar vice Risaldar Shaikh Muhammad Usman, deceased.

Depy Surgn General G L Hinde, C B, Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate as Surgn-General, H M's Forces in Bombay, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, or until further orders.

Brigade Surgeon W. Graves, Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer, Poona District, with temporary rank of Depy Surgn-General, vice Depy Surgn-General Hinde, or until further orders.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the dates specified:—

29th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Shah Nawaz Khan to be Subhedar and Havaldar Bahadur Shah to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Pir Bakhsh, pensioned.

Jamadar Ram Din to be Subhedar and Havaldar Jan Muhammad to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Hari Ram, pensioned.

First Grade Assist Apothecary J Mascarenhas Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate from the 25th Feb 1890 to the date of receipt of the order pensioning him.

Second Grade Assist Apothecary J DeMonte, Sub. Medical Dept, is confirmed in that grade.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major H. P. Young, S. C.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Sub-Condr J. Collinson, Ordnance Dept, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut Thomas Allen Francis Ross Oldfield, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Bombay Lancers.—

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A C Yate, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 29th Bombay Infantry, for nine months.

First Grade Assist Apothecary J Mascarenhas, Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following appointment is made:—Col J Jopp, Staff Corps, Deputy Quarter Master General, to the District Staff of the Army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General A G F Hogg, C B, whose tenure of command expired on the 13th May 1890.

The services of Surgn-Major G H Bull, MD, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Batty, on being relieved by Mr J R Naylor, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Capt W A Thomson, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt A Wapshare on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Capt Thomson is also appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr J E Penton, acting Dist Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for two months and three days.

Mr T J B Thatcher is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District during the absence of Mr. Penton, or till further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to withdraw the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class conferred upon Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second-class subordinate Judges in the Ahmednagar Dist:—Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi from Shrigonda and Parner to Kada and Karjat; and Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat from Kada and Karjat to Shrigonda and Parner.

Azam Ramkrishna Vinayak Pradhan, head Karkun of petha Umbargaon in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third-class in that dist.

Azam Parashram Balkrisna Taskar having ceased to be a Mahalkari, the Magisterial powers conferred upon him are withdrawn.

A'zam Gurunath Malhar Morabkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Raghavendrao Timappaya Kassergode has been appointed to act as Clerk of District Court of Kanara vice Mr. Narayanrao Ramchandra Rodda, deceased.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ganesh Tilak, Mamlatdar of taluka Amalner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr A R Maidment relinquished charge of the office of Personal Assist to the Inspr-General of Police on the 19th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Gokaldas, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Broach in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred on Azam Venkatrao Shankar are withdrawn.

Azam Venkatrao Shankar, Head Karkun of taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Educational Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, C S, to act as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr G W Forrest, B A, or pending further orders.

It is hereby notified that Surgn J Crimmin, V C, has been appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn R J Baker, B A, M D.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Mr Vithal Narayan Pathak, M A, to revert to his substantive appointment of Head Master, Satara High School, and to make the following appointments:—Mr Ibrahim M Sayani, B A, to act as Head Master, Surat High School, until further orders; Mr Madhavlal H Desai, B A, to act as Head Master, Broach High School, until further orders; and Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, BA., to act as Head Master, Nadiad High School, until further orders.

General Department.

The services of Surgn-Major G H Bull, M D, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

Assist Surgn Dinsha Hormasji Motiwala is appointed to the medical charge of the Victoria Dispensary, Navsari, with effect from 19th May 1890.

Assist Surgn Bhikhaji Amrut Chobbe is appointed to the medical charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

Assist Surgn G M Dixon is appointed to the medical charge of the Convict Gang at Gokak.

Surgn J W T Anderson has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H Herbert to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon J W T Anderson, or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri was placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 19th May.

Assist Surgn Nadarsha Hormasji Sukhia has been placed on general duty, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are made in consequence of Rao Saheb Naranbhai Lallubhai, probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Pardi, having been ordered to revert to his former post as Head Karkun, with effect from the date of his being relieved by his successor:—Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar, sub pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, is appointed to be probationary Mamlatdar in that grade and Rao Saheb Maneklal Ajubhai, acting Mamlatdar of Nadiad, is appointed to be sub pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Pardi in Surat.

A'zam Gopalji Gulabbhi, B A, Head Karkun, in the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 14th to 21st March 1890 both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent to take charge.

Central Division.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr J W Collett, Second Grade Inspr of Police, Ratnagiri Dist, to do duty on the G I P Railway, the following promotion is made:—Substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Inspr E De Souza, of the Ahmednagar Dist, to be sub pro tem Fifth Grade, vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Parashuram, promoted.

Mr Sabaji Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Depty Collector, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande from Junnar in the Poona Dist to Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan from Sangamner to Junnar—both the officers are authorized to exercise First Class Magisterial powers.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Wasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, subs pro tem First Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed as First Grade Mamlatdar vice Khan Saheb Nanabhoy Mancherji, who has declined the offer; Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudeo Ranade, Second Grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr. Patvardhan, confirmed; and Rao Saheb Annaji Ganesh Tilak, offg Mamlatdar of Amalner in the Khandesh Dist, to be sub pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr. Madhavrao Narayan Fulmandikar, dismissed.

The following arrangement is ordered:—Rao Saheb Govind Balaji Gokhle, Second Grade Mamlatdar, transferred from the Southern Divn, is posted to Pachora in the Khandesh Dist, but to do duty at Satara during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudeo Ranade on furlough, or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Sajo Krishna Chond, Mamlatdar of Siddapur in the Kanara District, is transferred to Karwar.

Mr. J H DuBoulay received charge of the office of First Assist Collector, Belgaum, on the 20th instant, vice Mr. Hervey, transferred to the Kanara District.

A'zam Subrao Mangesh, Mahalkari of Hukeri, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. W. Collett, Second Grade Inspr of Police, Ratnagiri Dist, to do duty on the G. I. P. Railway, the following promotions, reversions and transfers are made. Fourth Grade Inspr Ramrao Rango, of the Bijapur District, to be sub *pro tem.* Third Grade vice Abassalikhan. Acting Fifth Grade Police Inspector Sheik Ibrahim valad Sheik Ali, of the Ratnagiri Dist, to revert to his substantive appointment of Third Class Chief Constable on being relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Parsharam from Thana; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Parsharam is transferred from the Thana to the Ratnagiri Dist.

Azam Rangrao Krishna, Mahalkari of Murgod, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Gokak in the Belgaum Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan on leave of absence on private affairs for two months.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Third Class, in the district of Ahemdnagar, is in vested with additional powers.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

The following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th June 1890:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th May 1890		50,22,570
Do. Government Silver on do.		33,49,498
Total		Rs. 83,72,068
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,94,940	
Do. do. Government	6,779	
		5,01,719
		Rs. 88,73,787
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Bank o' Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week	19,00,022	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,956	
		19,01,978
Balance on evening of the 4th June 1890.		69,71,809

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	36,16,306
Do. Government	33,55,503
	Rs. 69,71,809

	Rs.
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	50,565
Do. to Government	..
	Rs. 50,565

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

June 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Jeddah on Friday, the 6th instant, closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

Mail for Jeddah and Suakin Thursday, 12th inst., closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

A steamer leaves Massowah for Suakim on Monday, the 9th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th June, 1890.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	11	54	2	5
Teheran	5	1	18	...	46
Suez	5	2	40	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th June, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
" Madras	2	14	...	13

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 4.

10 p.m.	81·6

THURSDAY, June 5.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	84·9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

The steam-ship Victoria, 1,530 tons, Captain John Caundon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon (21st May), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company.

The B and P S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for Massowa, &c., with a general cargo and 550 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr J Quinn as cabin passenger.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th May) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steam-ship Staffa, 1,334 tons, Captain L Ostergard, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port (3rd May), with a cargo of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steam-ship Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain C Kilvert, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Aden (28th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Rome, 2,420 tons, Captain A W Adamson, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr Geo. Wardell. For Hongkong—Mr. A Cumine, Mr. T D Bailey, Mr H H Bailey, and Mr J R Rich. For Singapore—Col Fraser. For Colombo—Mr. R L Wilson and Mr J Lampard.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	A	A Visram.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
" Lindula	2199	Allen	D	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Clitus	1587	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
" Reinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
" Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
" St. Oswald	1781	Mcpherson	Q	K Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

" Neera				Bombay S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham &Co
" Thames	4101	Seaton	3	P & O S N Co.
" Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	N G Italiano.
" Wuotan	1041	Pfeiffer	6	Glade & Co.
" Chupra	1432	Elderson	7	B I S N Co.
" Mecca	937	Shepherd	8	B I S N Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	10	B I S N Co.
" Staffa	1334	Ostergard	11	....
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	12	Hajee Cassum.
" Aston Hall	2254	Fowler	13	Edward Bates & Co
" Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Staffa (s)	Ostergard	New Port, May 3.
	Nevasa (s)	England	Calcutta, May 20.
	Asia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	John Sanderson (s)	Smith	Hull.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, &c.
	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Rome (s)	Adamson	China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Wennington Hall, for Antwerp.
" Staffa, for Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, Hughes, for Aden, Massowa, &c.
" Chupra, Anderson, for Akyab.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
1	Karamania s	Young	Liverpool, April 26.
	India s	Day	London, April 25.
	Booldana s	Couper	Singapore, May 18.
	Lord Wolseley sp.	McVicker	Liverpool, Feb 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 5.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—17 cases writing paper, The National Bank.

From Liverpool.

Strathesk s—25 cases soap, K Allibhoy.

From London.

Shanghai s—5 cases writing paper, Thacker and Co; 8 cases silvered plateglass, A Noorbhoy; 10 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood; 3 cases photo materials, &c, J Neuberg.

Govino s—6 cases confectionery, K Essajee; 30 cases oilmenstores, T Akbarally; 3 packages medicine, Philips and Co; 250 casks cement, F S Punnett.

Rome s—5 cases calomel and 60 cases sulphate of quinine, Hurjee Mooljee, and Co; 20 cases books, stationary, &c., Thacker and Co; 157 packages provision, Treacher and Co; 56 cases oil menstores, Eduljee and Brothers.

From Antwerp.

Govino s—250 oxes candles, S Heptulla; 107 cases window glass, E Moortooza.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—1,500 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee.

From Hull.

Otranto s—24 cases brass lamps, Volkart Brothers; 20 drums varnish, M A Hoosein.

From Bremen.

Rheinfels s—20 cases toys, S Tyabally.

From Venice.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—9 cases glass beads, R Sakalchund.

DAILY EXPORTS—June 5.

For Liverpool.

City of Edenburgh—10 cases Indian condiments, R D Subedar; 28 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 52 bales wool, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 84 bales wood, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, T Loonidaram; 125 bales wool, G Kessojee; 66 bales wool, D Megji; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 34 bales wool, L Curamsee; 27 bales wool, H H S Jan Mamed; 50 bales wool, J Khimjee; 25 bales wool, M Jaitha; 133 bales wool, K Khassa; 51 bales wool, C Ludhia.

Aston Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Clan Maclean s—41 bales cotton, M M S Shurazee; 146 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 11 pots rosa oil, D Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 53 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Innishowen Head s—290 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 240 bales cotton, 398½ cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,899 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Hispania s—6 bales woolen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co; 19 cwts fishmaws, H E Rode; 43 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For London.

Labourdonnais s—454 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Brothers.

Thames s—4 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 18,000), The New Oriental Bank.

For Dunkirk.

Eiffel Tower s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmul.

For Havre.

Nedjed s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 7,452 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Wuotan s—110 bales cotton, 300 cwts castor seed, and 500 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Maple Branch s—100 cwts gum, F Hurst; 470 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Wennington Hall s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,005 cwts linseed, David, Sassoon and Co; 2,500 cwts linseed, Beys, Craige and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, 2,870 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Bremen.

Rheinfells s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, T Shapoorjee.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—6 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lindula s—576 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—19 cwts sandalwood, F N Chinace; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 28 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2 pots sandalwood oil, N Jeewakhan.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and leasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·479	W N W	5	113·0	89·6	36	...	..	−0·19
Agra	29·503	N W	8	113·5	91·9	31	...	0·22	+0·12
Cawnpore	29·486	W	11	110,1	96·0	34	...	0·01	..
Allahabad	29·448	W	12	111·4	97·1	39	...	0·01	−0·15
Jhansi	29·527	S W	9	109·0	93·4	44	..	..	−0·16
Jacobabad	29·5·4	E	4	110·3	88·1	46	..	–	..
Kurrachee	29·625	S S W	14	95·7	82·7	80	...	0·03	+0·03
Ajmere	29·612	W	12	103·8	85·0	61	...	..	−0·06
Deesa	29·671	S	18	105·4	79·2	57	..	0·03	..
Rajkote	29·691	S W	15	10 ·9	80·0	77	..	...	−0·25
Neemuch	29·712	S W	17	103·4	74·6	74	0·01	0·13	+0·03
Indore	29·746	Calm	5	99·0	73·5	98	0·19	0·19	−0·23
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·650	W S W	6	106·0	84·1	60	...	0·07	−0·33
Hoshangabad	29·708	S W	7	103·5	76·7	85	0·02	0·27	−0·09
Khandwa	29·725	W	3	104·7	78·3	80	..	0·46	+0·18
Raipur	29·641	S S E	13	103·9	82·5	54	..	0·08	−0·46
Nagpoor	29·678	W N W	11	106·2	81·0	53	...	0·01	−1·10
Amraoti	29·708	W	11	104·8	74·8	69	0·12	0·21	−0·49
Akola	29·715	N W	11	107·7	75·8	82	1·61	1·67	+1·21
Surat	29·733	S	1	96·2	82·1	87	0·03	1·07	+0·76
Malegaon	29·726	W	7	99·9	74·6	78	0·86	1·34	+0·83
Bombay	29·743	S S E	20	88·3	79·	79	0·42	1·18	−1·03
Poona	29·760	W	14	95·1	72·9	76	0·08	0·52	−0·42
Sholapore	29·776	W	12	101·7	72·0	80	0·83	0·90	−0·10
Rutnagiri	29·798	S	8	86·9	75·4	78	..	5·35	+1·27
Belgaum	29·798	WS W	4	82·8	67·3	79	0·01	0·86	−0·14
Goa	29·827	S S E	12	82·0	72·0	96	0·90	7·57	..
Carwar	29·830	S W	3	86·2	71·3	92	1·59	10·21	+4·92
Mangalore	29·842	Calm	1	80·8	71·9	95	0·71	5·12	+0·24
Calicut	29·844	Calm	5	83.3	73·5	81	0·11	2·37	−2·09
Cochin	29·847	E	M	82·8	74·6	89	0·11	2·10	−2.02
Bangalore	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Secunderabad	29·723	W	11	100·8	73·8	70	0·02	0·02	−0·62
Masulipatam	29·680	W N W	4	102·2	81·0	66	0·17	0·17	−0·42
Bellary	29·789	W	9	96·5	76·0	60	...	..	−0·39
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	29·737	W	7	94·8	82·0	54	0·03	0· 3	−0·35
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·783	W S W	11	101·2	78·2	62	..	...	−0 32
Negapatam	29·766	W	5	102·1	80·4	66	0·02	0·02	−0·17
Colombo, 4th	29·885	W S W	8	86·5	78·0	70	0·01	0·22	−0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local rises, the barometer has fallen throughout the whole of the Indian region. The fall has been rapid in the North-West Provinces and also locally at Jabulpore and Masulipatam, brisk at stations on the Malabar Coast and at Secunderabad, and slight or moderate in most other places. A large low pressure area overlies the North-West Provinces, whence pressure increases to high pressure areas on the Malabar Coast. The barometric gradients are considerably steep in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-West and the Central Provinces, and are moderate over the rest of the country. The barometer reads slightly above the normal average at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, and the Indus Valley, and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being very considerable in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Winds are south-easterly and southerly at all the coast stations from Goa northwards as far as Surat, and are generally westerly or south-westerly in most other places. Wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Bombay, Trichinopoly, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad Cawnpore and Agra, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Jabulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Bombay, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Trichinopoly. The variations of the maximum temperature continue to be generally small at several stations except at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Akola, Sholapur, and Negapatam, where it is 4° to 6° in excess of the mean of the season. The highest maximum temperature readings were 113° at Delhi and Agra, 111° at Allahabad, and 110° at Cawnpore and Jacobabad. Nights are excessively hot in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and Rajputana, while the rises or falls elsewhere are insignificant. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Akola, Amraoti, Jabulpore, Hoshangabad, Sholapur, and Secunderabad, and skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Rain has fallen at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Indore, and Neemuch, the principal falls are 1·61" at Akola, 1·59" at Karwar, and about an inch at Goa, Sholapur, and Malegaon. The weather all along the west coast from Cochin north wards as far as Surat is generally very favourable for more rain, and as the barometric gradients are considerably steep in Rajputana, the Punjab, the North-West and the Central Provinces, moderate to strong gales are likely there. On the west coast the baric gradients between Goa and Bombay are still moderately steep and strong winds are probable.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The barometer has fallen except in one or two stations on the west coast and Kathiawar, and Sind; the fall in the Punjab, east of the North-West Provinces and Bengal is rapid, in the Malabar it is brisk; the barometer is low in the Gangetic Plain and Punjab, whence the pressure rises briskly to southern India. Winds are shifting towards the west and south and north of Bombay generally, westerly elsewhere, except in Bengal, where it is southerly; and the force is fresh to strong. The temperature exceeds the normal except in Burmah and Bombay; the highest maximum being 115½ degrees in Montgomery. Rain is general in the west coast of Burma and large part of Bengal. 4 inches have been measured at Dhubri, and 3¼ inches at Jalpaiguri. Ordinary monsoon weather prevails in Bombay and north-east India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th June 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·685
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	8·01
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, S, SSW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	569
Fall of Rain	0·42
Total fall during month	1·17
" " year	1·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Mr. H. Batty, C.S., being relieved by Mr. J. R. Naylor, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Captain Thomson, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., has been appointed to act as Professor of English and History, at Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Professor Forrest.

Surgeon J. Crimmin, V. C., has been appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during Dr. Baker's absence.

Dr. J. W. Anderson has been allowed six months' fur lough on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Dixon has been appointed to the medical charge of the convict gang at Gokak.

Surgeon H. Herbert has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Aden.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application, at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Rs. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

IN view of the regular setting in of the S. W. monsoon, already heralded by several falls of rain, business in Cotton has contracted into a small compass; but in Seeds and Wheat there has been a considerable increase of activity during the past week, with some upward movement in prices. The course of Exchange was downward until to-day, when news of a recovery in the price of the governing metal in London caused a sharp rise in rates here; but we still close 1-16d. below last Thursday's quotations both for Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper has advanced 5-16d. per cent in Fours. Freights are steady, but without much actual demand for tonnage, the market being supported by the manœuvres of speculators. The Import Market generally shows no signs of improvement, ready business being very slow, and forward transactions showing no expansion in presence of the high prices ruling on the other side.

MONEY.—Although an increase of over a lakh and a quarter in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance was disclosed by the Statement issued on Monday afternoon, the figures showed that there had been an actual net increase in the trade demand, since the date of the previous Return, of nearly seven lakhs. There had again been an accession to Private Deposits, though only to half the extent of that of the previous week; while on the other hand, both Loans and Bills Discounted had increased materially, the former, however, by a much smaller amount than in the previous week. The expansion in trade requirements, however, was more than counterbalanced by a considerable increase in Government Deposits. The Bank of Bengal further reduced its rates by one per cent. yesterday; but the directors of this Presidency Bank have not followed suit, and our minimum rate still remains at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE kept fairly steady for last mail; but at closing on Friday the feeling was weaker. Few Merchants' Bills came out, though some business was reported in three months' sight credits at 1s. 6 1-16d.; but there was a fair demand for forward Bank remittance at 1s. 5 ⅞d.; for Telegraphic, for June-July transfer, and 1s. 5 27-32d. thereafter. Following a material decline in the price of Silver on the other side, the market opened weak and irregular on Saturday, and continued very unsettled, Bank Demand rapidly receding to 1s. 5 21-32d., at which it remained pretty steady. Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5⅞d. and 1s. 5 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and at the close were placed at 1s. 5 13-16d. Remittance rates forward were somewhat unsettled, but probably 1s. 5 21-32d. was the best rate for demand at the close. On Monday the market opened with a rather steadier feeling, and, under the influence of higher rates from Calcutta, advanced to 1s. 5 23-32d. for Bank Demand, and to 1s. 5 7-8d. for Credits. A fair amount of Private Paper came out at 1s. 5 13-16d. and 1s. 5 27-32d., and later, at 1s. 5⅞ for three months' sight Credits; but there was very little demand for remittance, buyers evidently looking for better rates. On Tuesday, in consequence of advices of a dull state of Silver and Silver Securities on London, this market opened at a decline of 1-16d. from Monday's closing rates, but remained steady thereat all day. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills came out; but a fair amount was placed for remittance at 1s. 5 11-16d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 5 21-32 to 11-16d. for Telegraphic. Yesterday the market opened somewhat irregular, but soon settled down to Tuesday's rates for both ready and forward business. There was a decidedly steadier feeling at the close, with no buyer of three months' sight Credits under 1s. 5⅞d. Transactions, however, were restricted. Telegraphic advices to hand this morning reported the allotment of 30 lakhs of Council Wire Transfers between Bombay and Calcutta, at 1s. 5 13-16d.; and an advance of ½d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, at 46¾d., in presence of which news this market opened at a sharp rise, and a few 3 months' sight Bills were sold early in the morning at 1s. 6d.; but a further rise of 1-32d. was soon established, and closing rates were :—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		..........1s. 5⅞.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		.....1s. 5 31-22d.	"
Do. 4	"	......1s. 6d.	"
Do. 6	"	......1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Credits 3	"	......1s. 6 3-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	......1s. 6 7-32d.	"
Documents 3	"	......1s. 6⅛d.	"
Do. 6	"	......1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs 3	"	......190.	"
Do. 6	"	......191¼.	"

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint give the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 28th May, 1890,	Rs.	83,72,068
Silver received during the week	"	5,01,719
	Rs.	88,73,787
New coin paid during the week	"	19,01,978
	Rs.	69,71,809
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	50,565
	Rs.	70,22,374
Last week	"	88,34,563

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The May settlement passed off quietly last Friday, the cash price of Fours having further receded to 102¾, and the June account to 102 15-16; but rates rallied in the after part of the day, and 102 13-16 to ⅞ was the closing price of Fours for Money, and 103 to 103 1-16 for Account. Under the influence of a fall in the price of Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, this market was weak and declining on Saturday, and Fours for cash, after remaining for some time at 102 11-16, with the June account at 102¾, finally closed at 102d. On Monday the downward tendency in this market, noticeable at the close of last week, was checked by the firmer feeling in Exchange, and, at closing, the quotation for Fours for cash was 102 11-16 to ¾, with the June account at 102⅞. There was very little doing on Tuesday, but the tendency of rates, in sympathy with the governing metal, was still downward. Although the rate for Fours in Calcutta came as 102½, here the price for Money declined to 102 9-16, at which it remained to the close, while for Account 102⅝, at which there were buyers, was the quotation. The market was more active yesterday, some considerable transactions having been reported for Money, while a good deal was booked for Account. Rates improved slightly, the cash price for Fours having advanced to 102⅝, while for the June settlement there were buyers at 102 11-16, these having also been the closing quotations. To-day, following the smart advance in the prices of Silver and Silver Securities in London yesterday, there has been a strong upward movement here, and the cash price of Fours closed this evening at 103 3-16, the June account being quoted at 103 1-16. The nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper has been put up to 106½ which is ¼ per cent. above last Thursday's quotation.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is ⅛ per cent. higher at 104⅝. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 97¾.

SHARES have been quiet on all lines during the past week, and in the absence of transactions to fix new quotations, rates are generally the same as they were last Thursday evening. What movement there has been in Cotton Mill scrip has in the majority of cases favoured buyers, and we report a decline of Rs. 40 in Star of India; of Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 in David; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Khatao Muccanjee, Luckmidas, Oriental, and Queen. On the other hand, Manockji Petit are Rs. 20 higher; Framji Petit and Gordon have each advanced Rs. 10; and Western India are Rs. 5 higher. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma, new issue, are Rs. 10 higher; Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 5; Bapty Flour are Rs. 5 higher; Oriental Life are 10 lower; Southwell and Austin are Rs. 10 down; Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 6¼ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Dealers continue to be willing sellers of staple Grey Goods at current rates, which remain on about the level of last week's quotations for all descriptions. Light weights of Shirtings, Madapollams, and Jacconets are in good demand; but up-country dealers are only buying to meet their immediate requirements. Stocks are on about the previous position. A small business only has taken place during the week in Bleached Goods, and rates are the same as before. In Dyed and Printed Goods there has been no noticeable change. For Turkey Red Goods there has been a small enquiry at previous rates. Local Goods have been in moderate request, and rates are the same as before. Manufacturers are steady in their pretensions, and refuse to accept lower prices. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week are estimated at 3,600 packages; those of Local Cloth at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—There has been no change in the value of Imported Twist during the week, and only a small business has been transacted, in a quiet market. Local Spinners are steadily maintaining their position, and rates are generally unchanged. China buyers are purchasing slowly.

METALS.—*Copper* has been dealt in to a large extent during the past week, and rates have advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, has been dull, at a decline of 8 to 12 annas per cwt., with only a small business passing. *Iron* has been quiet at last rates, but has been taken to only a small extent.

COAL.—We have no change to report in the position of this market during the past week, neither speculators nor consumers being disposed to operate further for the present. A sale of 1,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, August-September shipment was made at Rs. 20¼ per ton. Spot quotations are still high, but only a small retail business is passing. The market closes quiet at our quotations, say :—

Powell's	ready.......Rs. 23	forward Rs. 20	per ton.	
Davison's	do........ " 19-20	do " 18	"	
Welsh Hartley, do	.. " 18	do " 17	"	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a marked falling off in business in this staple during the past week, demand, both from shippers and local consumers having, on some days, been almost absent. The market remained quiet in tone, but fairly steady as to rates, to the close of last week, with transactions on a small scale, and re-opened on Monday in the same state; but thereafter the feeling became decidedly dull, and business was still more restricted, prices, however, generally showing no quotable change. The few transactions reported during the week have been principally in Dharwar, at Rs. 196-203; Julgaum, at Rs. 188-90½; Bengal, at Rs. 187-91; Dhulia, at Rs. 175-77½; Barsi, at Rs. 219½; Bhownugger, at Rs. 203; Mowa, at Rs. 205-12; Wadwan, at Rs. 191-5; and Veraval, at Rs. 165-200 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening, with rates generally showing a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 from last Thursday evening's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 72,000 bales, against 66,500 bales to hand on the previous week, and 49,800 bales arrived in the corresponding week in 1889. From the commencement of the present season the arrivals now show an excess of 339,000 bales compared with those from the crop of 1888-89 received during the same period.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 195	= 4 7-16d
Do Fully Good	" 185	= 4 7-32d
Do Good	" 176	= 4 1-32d
Belatee, Fine	" 194	= 4 13-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 188	= 4 9-32d
Do. Good	" 184	= 4 7-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 212	= 4 13-16d
Do. Good do	" 207	= 4 23-32d
Do. F. G. F. do	" 196	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 196	= 4 15-32d
Do. Good	" 188	= 4 9-32d
Do. F. G. F.	" 180	= 4¼d
Dhollera, Fine	" 219	= 4 31-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 202	= 4 19-32d
Do Good	" 190	= 4 11-32d
Do F. G. F.	" 176	= 4 1-32d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 204	= 4 21-32d
Westerns Good	" 210	= 4¾d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	370,000	279,000
Berar	400,000	394,000
Khandeish	277,500	283,000
Barsi and Nugger	140,500	133,000
Hingunghat	27,300	25,300
Broach	238,000	142,000
Dhollera	399,000	253,000
Sind and Persian	61,500	40,000
Compta and Dharwar.	55,000	75,000
Westerns and Madras.	3,200	9,500
	1,972,000	1,633,800

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	72,299	49,892	37,943
From 1st Jan. to 4th June	1,711,025	1,483,578	1,158,304
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	50,544	34,159	45,191
From 1st Jan. to 4th June	1,190,197	1,085,830	700,553
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	3,109	1,431	1,535
From 1st Jan. to 4th June	42,656	18,805	18,964

WHEAT remained quiet in tone, with only a moderate business passing, until the close of last week, when an active demand from exporters sprang up, and a large business was reported on Saturday in a firm market, while prices advanced half an anna per cwt., all round. There was less doing again at the beginning of the present week, but the feeling remained firm, and thereafter inquiry having become strong again, considerable transactions took place at some further advance in the prices of Pessy and No. 1 Club Delhi, other rates remaining unaltered.

SEEDS have been active, more particularly *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* on most days during the past week. On Saturday an advance in these descriptions of one anna per cwt. was established; and again yesterday the price of *Linseed* further moved up a little, the market having been firm throughout. The following are this evening's closing quotations :—

Linseed	Rs. 6 11 6	to Rs. 6 14 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Guzerat Yellow	" 8 0 0	to " 8 1 0	"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7 12 0		"
Do. do. Red	" 6 15 0	to " 7 2 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	212,727	218,247	661,035
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June.	3,574,898	3,981,594	6,261,998
Linseed for the Week	94,036	84,324	92,994
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June.	1,739,346	1,294,393	1,750,288
Rapeseed for the Week	30,292	83,726	112,000
Do. from 1st Jan to 4th June.	816,504	934,121	916,001
Gingelly Seed for the Week	7,771	5,134	1,928
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June.	660,422	637,497	596,555

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	350,195	171,148	547,068
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June	2,474,578	3,296,758	4,462,577
Linseed for the Week	114,316	151,801	130,324
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June	1,213,081	1,104,848	1,400,987
Rapeseed for the Week	37,456	63,283	59,035
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June	572,099	840,360	587,210
Gingelly Seed for the Week	13,952	2,999	2,500
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th June	749,600	675,844	659,825

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅝ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	80¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver	46¾d. per oz.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103 1-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	106½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104⅝
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	97¾

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 From Matheran to Prabhul.
5 TELEGRAMS.—Notes from Lanowli.
6 Mahableshwar in the Season.—East African Affairs.
7 Storm Warning for Bombay.—The new Minister of Baroda.
8 Bank of Bombay.—Amateur Theatricals at Hubli.—Sports at Matheran.—Official Dinner at Government House.
9 The South-West Monsoon.—The Gaekwar's Return to Baroda.—A Singular Balloon Fiasco.
10 MILITARY NEWS.—Military Notes.—Bombay Police Changes.—Bombay and Presidency.
11 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
12 The Suspected Murder of a Boy.—Sequel to the Bank of Bengal Forgery.—Housebreaking and Theft.
13 The Supposed Murder at Clarke Road.—Alleged Cheating of an Insurance Company.—Municipal Standing Committee.
14 Bombay Port Trust.—Bandora Municipal Election.—CORRESPONDENCE—The Victoria Gardens.—The New Professor at the Breakfast Table.
15 The Remarkable Tale of a Tigress.—Exciting Affair on Board a Steamer.—The Loss of the s. s. Dacca.—Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust at Poona.—The Mahuwa Fouzdar Defamation Case.
16 The Calcutta Bank Fraud.
17 LEADING ARTICLES.—Facts and Theories about Leprosy.—Holkar and his Accusers.
18 LEADING ARTICLE.—The Umritsur Police Case.
19 LEADING ARTICLES.—Baroda Affairs.—Mr. Stanley's Story.
20 LEADING ARTICLE.—Eight Hours a Day.
21 Bengal.—Madras.—Accident on the Madras Railway.—The Emigrant Ship Pongola.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab.—The Hyderabad Races.
22 Punjab Crop Prospects.—A Thrilling Tiger Adventure.—MISCELLANEOUS.—An Indian Woman's Courage.
23 OFFICIAL GAZETTE.—Bombay Army Orders.—Government of India Notifications.—General Orders by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.
24 Bombay Government Orders.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAWAR.

DEATH.

BECK—June 3, at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, Captain James M. Beck, of the Bhavnagar Harbour Works, aged 51 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

SCUTT—May 27, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of William Henry Scutt, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1890.

THERE is much in Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" which is primarily of Indian interest; there is much relating to India which is essentially of imperial concern, inasmuch as it deals, and deals very seriously, with the part that India may be made to take in the defence of the Empire at large. The passages that we have in view—for they are not chapters, but sentences scattered up and down Sir Charles Dilke's pages—are those in which a plea is offered for a measure of military decentralization, which would make India self-supporting in the matter of stores and ordnance, and able to supply not only her own requirements, but those of all the British possessions in Asia. The proposal is first stated in connection with the great question as to whether the Suez Canal or the Cape route shall be relied upon in time of war for communication between England and the East. The hypothesis is stated that in the event of war our enemies might be too strong in the Mediterranean for us to keep open the former route. Cyprus, which was recommended by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878 as an important *place d'armes*, is now admitted to be a source rather of weakness than of strength. Our trade route through the Mediterranean would be guarded only at the cost of weakening our naval resources at points nearer home, where they might be much more urgently needed. Besides, even if the security of the Mediterranean route itself were assured, there would still be all the risks attending a passage through the Suez Canal, which might any day be obstructed by the sinking of half a dozen steamers. The balance of opinion is on the side of the old Cape route, with its coaling stations at Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Table Bay. This, however, would at once remove India farther from England, and, to quote Sir Charles Dilke's words, "would add to other pressing reasons for making the Indian Empire self-supporting in the matter of manufacturing war-stores, guns, and ammunition for herself and for her British neighbours." The deficiency of dock accommodation in Eastern waters is, of course, also recognised by Sir Charles Dilke, and declarations on the subject which have been made in Parliament during the last few weeks show that for some time to come the Admiralty will have to rely for the repair of vessels on the East Indian station upon such accommodation as the Bombay Port Trust may be able to give to disabled men-of-war in their new Graving Dock. The question, of course, does not concern Indian defence alone. Take Mauritius, for example. The history of the opening years of this century shows not only the important part that that island might be made to play in French policy, but the mischief that would be worked upon British trade in the East if by any chance Mauritius again fell into French hands. A recent French writer who is looked upon as an authority on colonial questions, speaks of a capture of Mauritius by a French expedition from Reunion or from Diego Suarez as a matter of ease. Now, Mauritius is in no sense dependent for military purposes upon India. Whether for coal or military stores, or for guns, it looks to England. That is to say, it draws its supplies from a depot eight thousand miles away, whereas an equally convenient one might be found in India, a quarter of that distance. What is said of Mauritius may be said in equal degree of Ceylon, of Singapore, and of Hongkong. Sir Charles Dilke points to Aden as an illustration of the more excellent way of arranging these matters. Happily, he says, it is dependent upon India for its garrison. Aden, although distant over sixteen hundred miles from our shores, is a part of British India, while Singapore, which is nearer to Calcutta than Aden is to Bombay, has been wholly detached from the Indian system.

The subject thus raised is of such obvious importance that it is a pity Sir Charles Dilke did not deal with it a little more fully. People at home are likely, upon his statement of the case, somewhat to underrate the capability that India possesses for helping herself in the matter of military equipment. It is true that there are many important ordnance requirements with which India is unable to supply herself. Our arsenals can do a good deal, but they cannot cast guns, nor can they effect any extensive repairs to artillery. All the guns, rifles, torpedoes, and their ammunition, war rockets and so forth, have to be supplied from home. But a good deal more is done than Sir Charles Dilke's observations will lead the home reader to believe. India makes her own gunpowder. At Kirkee and at Dumdum she makes her own small-arms ammunition. She is dependent upon England neither for shot nor for shell, and large provision has been made in the current year's budget for obtaining plant with which quick-firing and machine-gun ammunition will shortly be made in this country. Gun carriages of every pattern are also turned out in Indian factories. How little dependent we are upon England for equipment may be seen in the fact that the leather work for cavalry and artillery, and all the saddlery used in India, is made here, not always perhaps to advantage, since the boast that there is nothing like leather applies only in a limited sense to the leather of the country. Not long since a complete equipment for native infantry was turned out in the Bombay Arsenal from sealed patterns sent out from home. Over thirty thousand troops are dependent for equipment upon this Arsenal, and the harness and saddlery factory, working in co-operation with the contract system, is capable of providing accoutrements for 45,000 men. The circle of supply extends from Deesa and Mount Abu in the north to Raichore in the south, and from Sambalpur in the east to detachments in Kathiawar in the west; and it is from here, too, that tents are supplied for use in Cyprus, Egypt, and Australia. Besides its manufacturing functions the Arsenal serves as an ordnance store, and is capable of supplying Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, Nordenfeldts and Gardners, as well as of equipping merchant vessels which are on the Admiralty list for being converted into armed cruisers.

Whether we can go much further than we have already gone in the direction of self-supply is a question quite worthy of careful consideration, and Sir Charles Dilke has done valuable service in calling attention to it. Home criticism of the workmanship of some of the guns that the best available British skill can turn out has perhaps been too severe to permit the authorities to trust the manufacture of ordnance to Indian arsenals. The farthest step that we could with advantage take in that direction would be to increase the capacity of the Indian arsenals for repairing guns. The limitation of this capacity to minor repairs, such as replacing a worn-out vent-bush and so on, might lead to inconvenience during hostilities. The idea of making India the Eastern centre of defence, from which British garrisons in half the world would be aided, and upon which rather than upon home arsenals they would depend for their supplies, does not, however, necessarily involve the conversion of Indian arsenals into more ambitious manufacturing establishments than they now are. Guns that will burst can very well be made at home. We should see no great advantage in making them here. But so far as the question is one of supply and administration, as distinct from one of manufacture, a very strong case could be made out for Sir Charles Dilke's scheme. By placing the Straits and Mauritius in dependence upon India, we should be only reverting to the system which obtained in the early part of the century, when the strategical conditions (steam communication and the telegraph apart) were identical with what they would be if the Cape route once again came into requisition. Mauritius, it should not be forgotten, was always regarded as being so strictly within the area of Indian military policy, that it was captured by a force sent from India under the orders of Lord Minto. There would be a close and essential strategic relation between India and the other British dependencies in this hemisphere. Mauritius, if once again in the possession of France, would serve as a base for operations harassing to British commerce and threatening our only line of communication with home. Doubtless in the presence of the enemy the authorities at home would recognise that the natural source of supply for all these dependencies is on this side of the Red Sea and not in England. But we ought not to wait for an emergency to decide a question of this importance. The change, if worth making at all, should be made deliberately, and with due regard to all that would be involved in converting Bombay into what Sir Charles Dilke calls an Eastern Woolwich. The possibility of a temporary interruption of communications may be disputed, but the growing conviction that the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal would not supply a reliable route between England and India prepares us for the exceedingly great probability of being compelled to double the length of our line of communication. This is a contingency which makes some measure of military decentralization a matter of urgent importance. It is better that it should be taken up now than that it should be forced upon us by the disastrous isolation of one of the Eastern dependencies which we have accustomed to look for supply and control to an authority 8,000 miles distant. The idea of a federation of the Empire is of trifling importance in comparison with arrangements so urgently necessary for the due organisation of its defence.

WE publish in another column a report of an address delivered by Mr. N. G. Ranade at the recent Industrial Conference at Poona. If it seems to some who read it to be wanting in definiteness, it shares that defect with nearly everything that has been said and written on the subject, and we do not think that complaint on that score can be seriously pressed against what seems to have been meant rather for general suggestion than for specific guidance. Mr. Ranade, at all events, is careful not to lead his countrymen in the wrong path. He avoids the error of some who have gone before him when he sets aside, as a matter of antiquarian history, the question of the economic improvement or decline of India under British rule. Much industry and ingenuity have been expended upon this subject, often with disappointingly inconclusive results. The practical question, as Mr. Ranade says, is not the relative, but the absolute, poverty of the country, and its too exclusive dependence upon a precarious and uncertain agriculture. Again, Mr. Ranade discouraged one of the conventional methods of dealing with this problem when he characterized as being "hardly fair or manly" the position which is taken up by those who hold that India is economically undone by the eighteen crores or so of her surplus exports. The "drain" theory is relevant only so far as it challenges attention to the extravagant cost of some of the non-effective services for which India has to pay. Within certain limitations there should be merciless retrenchment here, beginning of course with the India Office, which no one seriously believes can rightly absorb close upon a quarter of a million sterling a year. But, as Mr. Ranade reminds his countrymen, a portion of the burden represents interest on money advanced to or invested in this country, and so far from complaining we have reason to be thankful that we have a creditor who supplies our needs at such a low rate of interest. There is not one of the Australian Colonies which does not show a surplus export at least as large, proportionately to its revenue, as India does, and there is no complaint in Australia about the "drain," for it is not as easy there as it is in India to keep out of sight the fact that the bulk of the remittances to England are not tribute, but are strictly payments for value received. Mr. Ranade summarily closes the controversy on that point by observing, "I would not desire you to waste your energies in the fruitless discussion of this question of tribute, which had better be left to political congresses." The series of suggestions with which he closed his address were in the main marked by good sense and practical wisdom. The attention of Government has lately, we believe, been called, by some striking discouragements of Indian manufacture by the Secretary of State, to the subject of a larger purchase of stores in India, and this is a vein which the Industrial Conference may work with advantage. There is much in Mr. Ranade's statement which appeals rather to individual capitalists than to Government, for he places small reliance upon State-aid. If he and his friends can persuade their countrymen to bring from its hiding-places the eight crores of wealth which each year, according to his calculation, might be available for industrial investment they will deserve well of their country. There is far more practical wisdom in trying to conjure those hoards from their hiding-places than in vainly regretting a yearly drain which is for the most part inevitable, and which is not largely reducible.

THE resolution of the Government of India forbidding the attendance of Government officials at political or quasi-political meetings will no doubt be interpreted by the friends of the Congress as a blow aimed at their movement. There is probably a much closer causative relation between the Congress and the resolution than there is between Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands. But for all that it would not be wise for the party to make an exceedingly great grievance of the resolution, which after all says nothing about pensioned servants of Government, and so leaves Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Hume at the free disposal of the Congress here and in England. Their dissatisfaction with the resolution, moreover, should be greatly mitigated by the belief that as Government servants, in the view of Sir William Wedderburn and others, if they happen to be Englishman, are by nature selfish, and capable of judging of public questions only so far as they bear upon the possibility of their own salaries being reduced, no great harm will be done if they are kept away from at all events Congress meetings. There is a certain elasticity in the tenor of the resolution which will perhaps cause confusion, but which will not be without its advantages if it leaves open to Government servants the door of here and there a meeting which, whether "quasi-political" or otherwise, they may profitably countenance. Mr. Justice Telang, for example, did a service to the Hindu community when last cold weather he presided over the Social Reform Conference in Bombay. It is to be hoped that his legal mind will enable him to determine that social reform is a social and not a political question. To adopt the terms of the circular, his presence on so worthy a platform would not be likely to be misconstrued; certainly it would not impair his usefulness as an official. The preamble of the resolution which we print to-day makes it plain that Government in no degree desires to curtail the right of public meeting. Let not party malevolence in Bengal or elsewhere put that in doubt. The freedom of assembly which Republican France, a hundred years after th[illegible] Rights of Man were proclaimed, refuse[illegible] citizens on whom she has conferred u[illegible] suffrage, is in no danger even [illegible] bureaucratic despotism. The res[illegible] fically reaffirms that the right of [illegible] in all private persons, and it [illegible] cial classes—including those [illegible] supporting paper in England [illegible] lently grinding down the p[illegible] iron—who are denied it. [illegible] officials who strenuously [illegible] deprive them of politi[illegible] instance Mr. Justice [illegible] while Liberal candi[illegible] cerning whose [illegible] the Congress [illegible] day the only que[illegible] whether he would hav[illegible] these rules. Mr. Justice [illegible] is not going to be done o[illegible] rights, especially as the res[illegible] prohibit telegrams at four [illegible] and altogether omits to provide [illegible] *nisi prius* distinctions which learne[illegible] might draw between telegraphing you[illegible] wishes to a Congress meeting in England a[illegible] attending one yourself in Calcutta.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday for two Trustees of the port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. Beaufort and Mr. M. C. Turner, resulted in the election of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and Mr. J. Littleton Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Gaekwar's journey to Naosari on Monday was made in order to pay a visit to his mother, the Maharani Jumnabai, who is staying at that town. His Highness subsequently went to see a cricket match to which he had been invited, making a handsome subscription to the funds of the club.

THERE is a fierce controversy, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, raging in Calcutta over the examination papers of the University. This is a subject which, it would appear, must periodically arise wherever there are examinations and examiners. It was a short time ago in an acute stage in Canada a Government Inspector of Schools in Ontario publicly gave the following as an example of the examination papers set by Departmental examiners :—

> "Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
> The cow jumped over the moon."

1. Define *Hi*, and give its etymology. 2. Give force of *diddle*. 3. Account for the prowling of the cat around the fiddle. 4. What breed of cow. 5. What was the probable cost of beef at the time? 6. There are two readings: "The cat on the fiddle," and "the cat and the fiddle." Which do you prefer, and why? 7. What platform did the cow jump from? 8. What was the probable psychological state of the man in the moon?

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 3rd was 364, giving a death-rate of 19·22 per annum per thousand as against 25·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 118 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 38, phthisis; 53, disease of the nervous system; 52, affections of the respiratory organs; 6, diarrhœa; 5, dysentery; 21, stillborn; 36, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 9; Brahmin, 14; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 173; Hindu outcaste, 29; Musalman, 91; Parsee, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 6; Eurasian 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; Chinese, 2. The total number of birth was 352 as against 292 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

A LIBERAL BILL PROJECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* wires that the general opinion expressed among Senators is that no Free Coinage Bill will be passed by the Congress; but that a Liberal Silver Bill on the lines of Senator Jones's Bill will shortly be enacted.

The *Times'* correspondent shares in this view as to the probable procedure.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A division was taken this evening on the Bill to sanction the construction of a tunnel across the Straits of Dover when the Bill was rejected by a majority of eighty-one votes.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

A destructive cyclone swept over Nebraska yesterday, carrying destruction throughout the whole district.

At Bradshaw several hundreds of people are reported to have been killed by the fall of houses while still greater numbers were injured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY MEETING.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company a net dividend of eighty-five francs has been announced.

THE BULGARIAN NOTE.

SOFIA, JUNE 4.

The Bulgarian Government will very shortly despatch a Note to England, Italy, and Austria, urging the recognition of Prince Ferdinand.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The Local Congress Committee have issued a circular appealing for funds. It states that of Rs. 6,400 promised towards the expenses of the Indian Political Agency not a pice has been paid. Telegrams have been received from Mr. Digby stating that the work must stop if the money be not sent at once.

THE RANGOON HEALTH OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

Doctor W. H. Sutherland, Medical Practitioner here, has been appointed Health Officer.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY FRAUD CASE.

Lutter's trial continued to-day.

Mr. Seymour, who is for over quarter of a century Messrs. Jones's godown-keeper, examined, said that after the fire Lutter asked if his books were written up, he replied no, but said that he [illegible] the next day, which he did. He did not prepare any list in connection with the fire; the list produced was incorrect. Only six bales of khaki were in stock, which he saw in the compound wet and dirty; [illegible]ere auctioned and replaced in the godown.

[illegible] Tain, who prepared the list, said that [illegible]hat no sarongs or gold thread [illegible] list produced was in Lutter's [illegible] that it contained goods, [illegible] stored in the godown [illegible] hypothecated in the [illegible]vidence of Lutter's [illegible]nts of the godown. [illegible] goods were not [illegible]rty, therefore, [illegible]itness com- [illegible] imme- [illegible]nesty were [illegible]

[illegible]on followed respect- [illegible] of keeping his books, [illegible] which he carried on fo [illegible]d that. In the Magis- [illegible]ness deposed that he did not know [illegible]ed on his business, and kept [illegible], but got some thousands of rupees from [illegible] brother's estate, which since proved that it only realised Rs. 17. The witness made these statements to the best of his knowledge, but was very much worried.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next, the Court warning the jury not to speak of the case.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

French Mail steamer Oxus from Aden arrived,

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The following resolution has been issued:—

No. 1461.—General Department.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1890.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 11—680, dated 18th March 1890:—

"I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves, and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

"2. For these reasons His Excellency in Council desires that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants:—

(*a*) As a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(*b*) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting, or in organizing or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

(*c*) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the head of the department or district, and if necessary to the local Government or Administration."

ACCIDENT TO THE MADRAS MAIL.

The mail train from Madras, which is timed to arrive in Bombay at 10-45 a.m. (Madras time) did not arrive till 4-55 p. m., or over six hours late yesterday, owing to an accident that occurred near Hoodgi, on Wednesday night. On that night a very severe storm raged over the Konkan and Southern Maharatta Country. The high wind that prevailed blew two enormous water-tanks off the tank house on to the rails in Hoodgi station yard, which owing to the darkness and confusion, consequent on the storm, were unperceived. The mail train ran into these tanks, and the engine and some of the carriages were derailed. The engine driver and fireman were thrown off the engine on to the ballast, and were a good deal bruised and shaken, but, as far as we have been able to ascertain, their injuries are not of a serious nature. The passengers in the first three or four carriages received a severe shaking, but as the carriages were not overthrown no one was injured. The permanent-way was, of course, a good deal cut up, and it was thought that time would be saved if the passengers were transhipped. Telegrams were despatched to Dhond and other stations, and sufficient carriages were got together to send the passengers on. The district and other railway officials were on the scene of the accident soon after it occurred, and did all they could to make the passengers comfortable.

The official account from Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager, is as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I regret to have to state that the mail train from Madras while running on this railway, between Karabgaon and Hoodgi last night, encountered a very severe storm, and two tanks which had been provided for water-supply, were blown from their positions on to the line and were run into by the mail train, and the engine and some of the carriages of which consequently left the road.

2. The fireman and one of the guards were unfortunately somewhat hurt, but no one else was in any way injured, and the delay and changing into another train, sent for the purpose, were so far the only inconveniences that the passengers were put to.

It is expected that the train will be in during the course of the afternoon.

The storm to which the mishap is attributable seems to have been quite unprecedented as far as we know.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 5.

THE RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION.

THE case in which John Alexius, telegraph signaller, is charged with a rash and negligent act in lowering a signal, which led to a collision at the Victoria Terminus on the 3rd May last, was again called on for hearing before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Inspector Jefferies, of the Railway Police, prosecuted, and Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused.

Driver Jones who was called stated: When I drew my train out of No. 8 road I received a disc signal pertaining to No. 8 road from No. 1 cabin, in which cabin accused was.

Peroo Bux Nubbee Bux, an *augwalla*, was next called and stated that he remembered the collision. He was seated on the tender at the time. The engine was on the cross over line. Witness corrected himself, and said it was on the down line, two or three yards from the points. The engine stopped there owing to a red signal having been shown by the permanent-way inspector. The engine was detained there about ten or fifteen minutes. During this time an engine collided with them. This engine was attached to an up-train. The other engine collided with a first and second class carriage attached to the train on which witness was. The first class carriage was smashed up. No one on witness's engine was hurt. He did not know whether anyone on the other train was injured, the carriages that were damaged were between the up and down lines, while witness was seated on the tender he was looking at the semaphore signal. He saw the arm of the signal lowered. He became aware of the impending collision when the up-train was about five or six yards away, at that time the arm of the semaphore was lowered. The driver of witness (Mr. Jones) put on the danger signal when the up-train was approaching.

Cross-examined [illegible] he looked up at the signal only after his driver put on the danger whistle. This was only a second before the collision. The signal then was lowered. He did not mention this to anyone.

Hyder Khan Golab Khan, another *augwalla*, who was on the up-train, was next called, and stated that the last signal he saw was that near the Carnac Bridge. He was engaged in his work when the collision occurred, and paid no attention to any other signals.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness corroborated driver Murch's statements regarding putting on of brakes.

James Muckle Ainslee, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was called, and stated that he was the guard in charge of the 178 up passenger. He knew a collision was going to occur when he heard the danger whistle. He did not know where the danger whistle was sounded. On hearing the danger whistle he applied his brake with a view to stop the train.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Sousa witness said that he had no diary with him, but he would produce it if required.

Some further evidence was taken, and the case was adjourned.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 2.

THE wind that has been growing in intensity for the last few days began to blow a gale on the 30th May, ushering in the rain, which is believed to be the setting-in of the monsoon, though it came without the usual accompaniment of thunder and lightning. A pattimar laden with mangoes, which left the Pangim river on the 30th, bound to Bombay, was stranded at Reis Magos. A buggla, hailing from the Malabar Coast with a miscellanous cargo, also bound to Bombay, suffered severely from the stormy weather, and being unable to proceed, sought refuge at Senquerim. The sea was very rough, and the vessel having already been strained was unable to resist it, becoming a complete wreck. Fortunately neither of these accidents was attended by loss of life. The Port Office has given what assistance it could towards saving the cargo which was washed on shore.

In furtherance of the object the Government have in view of dividing the circles of Salsette and Bardez, two committees have been appointed to deal with the subject. This division will not influence the number of the deputies. For the present they are to remain there only, but the division, it is thought, will seriously affect the electoral liberties of the people. The head-quarters of the Bardez division will be Mapuca and Verem, while that of Salsette is to be Margaum and Marmagoa. The creation of two municipal chambers means an increase of expenditure of two administrative machineries, which will claim a fair share in the annual budget.

The official intimation of the election of the Government deputies, wired to Lisbon, has been published, but nothing about the election of Senhor C. Pinto has transpired in the official papers.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. P. YOUNG, C. S., has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain A. C. Yate, S. C., has been granted nine months' furlough.

LIEUT. G. D. ATKINSON, S.C., has been granted leave out of India, for 182 days.

LIEUT. G. S. MORRIS, S.C., Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted leave for one year.

LIEUT. P. A. F. ROSS OLDFIELD, Munster Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Surgeon-Major Ball, M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL G. L. HINDE, C.B., i appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General H.M.'s forces in Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-General Webb.

BRIGADE SURGEON W. GRAVES has been appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer, Poona District, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General.

COLONEL J. JOPP, Deputy Quarter-Master General, has been appointed to the district staff of the Army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General Hoff, whose tenure of command has expired.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Dr. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Burjorji Sorabji Dr. Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Dr. G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Capt. W. P. Walsbe, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD.

A letter was read from Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government resolution, and asking the Corporation to approve of his continuing to hold the office of chairman of the Burial Board, under Section 57 of the Act.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved, and Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded a resolution to the effect that Mr. Acworth should continue to hold the office of chairman, which was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

A letter was read from Mr. Grattan Geary, asking the Corporation to approve under Section 17 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, 1888, of his absence during six months for consideration of health.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Geary's request was granted unanimously.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING FUND INVESTMENT.

Sir Henry Morland moved that as applied for by the Standing Committee, the Corporation sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,04,731-5-10, from the Municipal Building Fund Investment, to provide for the payment, during the current official year, of the following charges on account of the new building:—(1) construction, (2) architect's fees, (3) supervising establishment, (4) hoarding, stationery, and printing, and (5) professional or law charges, &c."

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya seconded the motion, which was carried.

NEW STREETS.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, asking sanction, under Section 327 of the Municipal Act, 1888, to the naming of (1) the road lately taken over from the Port Trust and running parallel to and south of the Apollo Bunder Road, as "Lansdowne Road," and (2) the two small cross-lanes connecting Apollo Bunder Road with the proposed Lansdowne Road, as "Club Lane" for the eastern, and "Bandar Lane" for the western.

The Commissioner explained that the reason why he suggested that new road being called Lansdowne Road, was because it was opened on the day H. E. the Viceroy landed in India. He, however, did not quite approve of the lanes being called Club and Bandar Lanes but he was quite open to any suggestion.

Mr. Bomanjee Master suggested that Club Lane should be called Blaney Lane and Bandar Lane be named Selby Lane. He thought these gentlemen had done very much for the city, and they had always been left out in the cold.

The Commissioner said he had not overlooked the propriety of naming those lanes after members of the Corporation, but they were so insignificant he thought it would be more an insult than otherwise to so name them.

The President was of opinion that the naming of those lanes might be referred back to the Commissioner for further consideration, which was agreed to.

PROPOSED LEVY OF FEES ON WATER DRAWN FROM WELLS.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, submitting for sanction the question of charging fees for water drawn from public wells and fountains in carts, pakhals, and masakhs, for private use, and suggesting the following scale:—

Masakh, per mensem......	Re.	1	to	Rs.	3
Bullock, with pakhals ...	Rs.	2	,,	,,	5
Cart	,,	8	,,	,,	12

Cart in excess [illegible]

Mr. Roughton moved that the scale proposed by the Commissioner be adopted.

Colonel Merewether seconded.

Mr. Bomonjee Master was of opinion it would be tyrannous to charge for water when the ratepayers were already suffering from a deficient supply.

The Commissioner said that under the Act a written permission was required from the Commissioner to allow bheestees and others to draw water from public wells, and in order that this permission might be granted he thought it advisable to charge a small fee as in the case of other licenses.

Dr. Setna moved as an amendment "that the question of the levy of fees to be charged for water be referred back to the Commissioner with the expression of the Corporation's opinion that only nominal fees should be levied."

Dr. Shroff seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani moved another amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation it was not desirable to levy fees for granting permission for water taken from wells, &c.

On a vote being taken Mr. Sayani's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, Gibraltar and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr George Stanley
Mr J Padbury
Mr J Banks
Mr W H Brown
Mr and Mrs W Gott
Mr H G Gould
Mr and Mrs O S Boyce, child and infant
Mr Jas Robinson
Mr J P Williams
Mrs Ferris
Mr R P Brunton
Mrs Kennedy and infant
Mr T Miller and son
Mr R S Hart
Mr S Cohen
Mr and Mrs Macfarlane
Mr and Mrs A Thompson and child
Revd H C Henham
Mr F B Henslowe
Mr Hugh R Oliver
Mr J T Rodgers
Mr M Leslie
Mr Percival
Mrs C W White
Khan Bahadur Bazunji Sorabji
Mr Curselji P Boyce
Surg-Maj and Mrs Gaffney
Mr J McDonald
Mr and Mrs Mitchell
Mr Hunter and 2 servants
Mrs Steel
Lieut J F W Boyce
Driver Oxford
Mr Hatfield
Mr Berkley

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut L A Forbes
Mr Williams
Mr T M English
Mr F W English
Mr J J Green
Mr J Monteath
Dr Wilkins
Mr P F D Carr
Mr T H Lowniski
Capt C Western
Mr M G Wilkins
Lieut R A F Kingscote
Mr Gordon Canning
Mr E K Reinold
Surg-Maj A Cameron
Mr J Reddie
Lieut E Townsend
Mr and Mrs Ross-Alston
Mr A Pennyenick
Mr Jas Craik
Mr R W L Toozo
Maj-Genl Sir Thos Baker
Mr Wernigg
Mr Pigott
Mr Taylor
Mr Foley
Mr Robt Wilson
Mr Laidlaw
Mr C Wilkins
Lieut Bell

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr C Jose Gomes.
FOR ADEN—Mr Fitzgerald and 3 servants.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Bokhara, Captain P. Case, 13th June.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Wilton, Mr Coombes, Mr J Bowie, Mr J R Wynne, Mr and Mrs Auscombe, and Mr R E Pigott.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs R Scaldwell, and Mr and Mrs Garden.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Oppenheimer, Mr Coath, and Mr and Mrs Llewhellin.

Per s.s. Rohilla, Capt. M. De Horne, 20th June.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Green, and Mr W W Bidneph.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut R H Dewing, Mr W Clerke, Mr Scott Moncrief, and Mr C W Evatt.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 27th June.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R H Greave, Sir A Wilson, and Mr R Coppin.

MESSRS. PYNE AND MCDERMOT, the Amir's engineers, reached Kabul on the 16th in safety. The Amir's son, Habibulla Jan, sent 500 mounted men of the Kabul guard, under the charge of a captain, to meet Mr. Pyne at Jagdalak; and from Dhakka to Kabul a troop of cavalry was sent with him by General Ghulam Haider Khan. Mr. Pyne on his way to Kabul made drawings of the Amir's serai at Peshawar, Sher Ali-Khan's fort at Dhakka, and the Shah-i-Bagh at Jellalabad. A Kabul correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—"It is the desire of the Amir's son to open a gunpowder manufactory of a new fashion newly discovered in Europe which when fired does not give smoke."

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Monday, before Mr. A. P. Handley, Aubinash Chunder Sen, the son of Shama Churn Sen, late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was brought up on a warrant issued against him at the instance of the bank, on a charge of aiding and abetting his father in the late embezzlements from the bank, to the extent, as alleged, of over six lakhs of rupees. Mr. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Garth, instructed by Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, for the defence.

Mr. Apcar, in opening the case, stated that the accused was the son of Shama Churn Sen, who was the cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and against whom a warrant had been issued at the instance of the bank for criminal breach of trust as a servant. The accused carried on business in gunny-bags, &c., under the style of Sen Bros. and Co., in which it is supposed the father had no interest. Sen Brothers and Co. had an account with the Chartered Bank, where accused's father was cashier, and was allowed to overdraw the account against securities in the bank. A warrant had been obtained at the instance of the bank against the cashier for criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of eight lakhs of rupees, and the charge against the accused, his son, was abetting and conspiring with his father in committing the offence. The abetment with which the accused was charged was in regard—first, to a sum of Rs. 50,000, on the 31st of December, 1889. The 31st of December being the last pay of the half-year, and the account of Sen Brothers and Co. being overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 1,58,000, a cheque was drawn by Sen Brothers and Co. for Rs. 50,000. This sum was never paid out by Shama Churn Sen, but was passed through all the books of the bank, and appears also in the pass-book of Sen Brothers and Co. Then, on the 2nd of January, 1890, there appear in the ledger and other books of the bank, entries of payments made by Sen Brothers and Co. to the extent of Rs. 123,000 in notes and cash. This sum, however, was not actually paid by the firm, who did pay sums of Rs. 1,290 and Rs. 5,088. The slips which make up the sum of Rs. 1,23,000 purporting to have been paid, but which never were paid by Sen Brothers and Co., were slips initialled by Shama Churn Sen, the cashier, and also bore the initials of the note-receiving *poddar*, which Mr. Apcar said were forgeries. The books of the bank would show clearly that no sum of Rs. 1,23,000 had been received from Sen Brothers and Co. These fictitious amounts, being credited to Sen Brothers and Co. as money paid in by them, wiped out the Rs. 50,000, and gave an additional credit of Rs. 73,000 to the firm. The same day Sen Brothers and Co. drew out by cheques the sum of Rs. 1,23,000 in a favour of some jute mills. The other occasion was the last day of the half-year ending 30th June. Accused, signing in behalf of the firm of Sen Brothers and Co., drew a cheque in favour of the firm on the bank for one lakh. It was passed through all the books of the bank as debited to them, and even the pass-book of the firm, to cover their deficiencies. On the 1st of July it appeared that payments had been made by cheques and cash by Sen Brothers and Co. of over three lakhs. They were given a fictitious credit of Rs. 1,56,996-14 as having been paid in cash and notes, when no such payment had been made at all. On the same day there was another fictitious credit of Rs. 1,05,546-14. A cheque for Rs. 5,546-14 was paid in, but the one lakh was a fictitious credit. The following day that these fictitious amounts were alleged to have been paid in, Sen Brothers and Co., by cheques signed by the accused, drew out monies amounting to Rs. 2,58,000. On the 11th April a cheque was drawn in favour of Shama Churn Sen for Rs. 30,000 by Sen Brothers and Co., signed by the accused, which amount was never paid out of the bank; but this was simply done to assist Shama Churn Sen to show that so much money had gone out of the bank, when it never did. To square up this sum, on the 14th of April Sen Brothers and Co. got a fictitious credit of Rs. 30,000 as having been paid in by them into the bank in notes, but which amount had, in fact, never been paid. Mr. Apcar stated that there were other instances as well, but he would go into these three charges, and would place sufficient evidence for a short adjournment of the case. The other man, the father of the accused, had not yet been arrested, and it would be inconvenient to try the cases separately. There was every probability of Shama Churn Sen being arrested in a few days more, and a short adjournment would be desirable.

Mr. Garth observed that it was a notorious fact that the bank authorities had allowed this matter to hang fire for four months. It was now monstrous to accept the proposition for an adjournment till the arrest of Shama Churn Sen. There was nothing [illegible] accused to be detained in custody till his arrest, was simply monstrous. If the case was at once completed, and the accused committed to the sessions, an application could be made at the High Court for bail. At present the High Court would not interfere, as the case was still pending in this court.

Mr. Apcar replied that the frauds were not discovered till the 14th April, and it was of such a nature that to what extent or in what way it was done, it was impossible to say. As soon as this was ascertained, warrants were applied for.

Mr. Garth remarked that by the time the case was over, his worship would know why this delay had taken place.

Mr. Apcar said that the Board of Directors in England had to be communicated with for instructions, and all the facts placed before them, before any action could be taken, which was done immediately on receipt of instructions.

Brindabun Chunder Chatterjee, examined, said—I am employed in the Chartered Bank of India. I take down the numbers of notes received in the bank. The notes do not come to me accompanied by any other paper. These initials, "B. C. C.," on this slip are mine. This book (produced) was kept by me on the 2nd January. There is an entry in this book, of money received in notes as per slip. I initial the slips after the notes are received. The slips are brought to me by the parties paying in money. I return the slips to the parties. This (shown) is the entry (one note of Rs. 1,000 and one of Rs. 20 from Sen Brothers & Co.). Looking at this book, I can find no other entry of notes purporting to be paid by Sen Brothers and Co. The initials in this slip (produced) are not mine. I received no notes or monies purporting to be paid on this slip. There are no other note-receiving clerks whose initials are "B. C. C." The initials at the foot of the slip are those of Shama Churn Sen, the cashier. This initial (shown another slip) is that of Khetter Nath Sen, the assistant cashier.

Cross-examination reserved.

Andrew Currie Marshall, examined, said—I am the agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. I have been agent for about 18 months. Shama Churn Sen was my cashier. I know the accused. He is a son of Shama Churn Sen. I have not known him long, but for a few months. I have known him for about six months, but cannot fix the date when I first saw him. The firm of Sen Brothers and Co. had an account with my bank. This cheque (shown) was drawn on my bank. The signature is "Sen Brothers and Co." I know the accused was a partner in the firm of Sen Brothers and Co. The writing, "Sen Brothers and Co.," is that of the accused Aubinash Chunder Sen. I have seen his writing before now. All the cheques I have received from Sen Brothers and Co. are signed in the same way. When a cheque is presented, it is handed to the current-account ledger department. The party presenting it, hands it to the clerk, and he posts it in the ledger. It is then initialled, if in order, by an European assistant of the bank. In the case of overdrawn accounts like Sen Brothers' it is initialled by the agent or sub-agent before being entered in the ledger. After being initialled and passed and posted in the ledger, the cheque is sent to the cash department for payment. On the 31st December, Shama Churn Sen, father of the accused, was in charge of the cash department. The cheques do not go to Shama Churn necessarily. They go to the paying cashier. A cheque for Rs. 50,000 would go to the paying cashier or assistant cashier. Shama Churn Sen was in charge of the cash up to the time of his dismissal. If the amount is paid by a cheque, say on the Bank of Bengal, it would appear in the Bank of Bengal account in our books. This amount of Rs. 50,000 does not appear in our books. If paid in notes or cash it would appear in the note cashier's book, and also in the note-sheet which we keep of the numbers of notes. If paid in cash, it would appear in the silver *poddar's* books. It does not appear in any of them. I have searched the books to see if the payments appear, but cannot find them. The stamp "paid" is placed in the cheques in the cash department. These (shown) are my initials in the cheques in blue pencil. Shama Churn Sen was cashier of the bank up to the 14th April. On the 15th I dismissed him. I went through the books on and after the 15th April to ascertain if the cash was short. The result was I found a heavy deficiency. I ascertained what the state of the cash was on the 31st December last. It appeared to be in order. The accounts appeared to be in order with the books as balanced. I found the bank's cash short. It was in Shama Churn Sen's charge. The deficiency I found was more than Rs. 50,000. The signature on the back of this cheque is that of Shama Churn Sen. I know his handwriting well. I have never seen him before signing "Sen Brothers and Co." I saw the accused Aubinash on the 21st of May with a cheque. I asked him to explain to me, and show how he had paid a certain amount on the 2nd January. He made out a rough statement from his cash book. This (produced) is the statement. This statement showed that about Rs. 1,22,000 had been paid into his account with the bank. He made the statement in my room. I told him I was not satisfied, and that the bank had never received the money referred to. I asked him why he included an amount of Rs 50,000 in the statement. I had the statement before me at the time, and referred to that item specially. The accused said he never received cash for that cheque, and therefore he included it. I told him then, he could go. This is a cheque of the 11th April purporting to be drawn by Sen Brothers. I looked to see how this cheque was paid—in notes, cash, or cheque. The result was, I discovered the cheque was never paid. I inquired whether any money had been received by the bank paid by Sen Brothers. I found an amount purporting to be paid to the credit of Sen Brothers and Co., to the extent of Rs. 30,000 on the 14th April. This slip (produced) is in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen. It is initialled by him at the bottom. At this stage Mr. Apcar asked that the case might be adjourned for a short time.

Mr. Apcar addressed the Court against the application for bail. The accused was Shama Churn's son, and having an account with the bank, he had great facilities in assisting his father in the defalcations. His worship directed accused to be enlarged on his personal recognisance of Rs. 1,00,000, and two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 11th instant.—*Daily News.*

THE TAX ON CONSIGNMENTS.

THE Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the following memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy with regard to the above subject:—

That the attention of your Memorialists has been drawn to a Circular which has been issued by the Collector of Income Tax to several firms, calling on them to furnish a list of the persons, firms or companies who consign goods to them for sale; and, further, to send in a return showing the profits upon such consignments which are presumed to be taxable in India.

Your Memorialists are unable to understand how the word "agent" used in section 42 of the Income Tax Act can be employed to indicate the agent of a manufacturer, and they respectfully submit that it could never have been the original intention of the Legislature that the term should be so construed.

Your Memorialists cannot conceive that such an important principle as the taxing of a foreign manufacturer for his goods sold in India, could have been made to depend upon the accidental and secondary meaning of a term used in the Act. The question is so important and surrounded with some many difficulties, and the value of the matter so vast, that your Memorialists are strongly of opinion that if it had been the intention of the Legislature to have made such classes of goods amenable to the Act, the question would have been specially dealt with. They believe that the principle now first evolved in India is unknown in any system of income tax.

Your Memorialists are sure that it is wholly impossible for an agent or dealer in India to form an approximate idea of the profit or loss made by the manufacturer on any consignment, and the tax, if persisted in, would eventually come to be based upon the gross or selling price; and your Memorialists consider that if it is absolutely necessary to levy a tax under a scheme of which the prices of imported goods should be the basis, it would be a far more satisfactory arrangement to levy imposts in the form of a general import duty than in that of an income tax irregularly assessed on erroneously assumed profits.

Your Memorialists desire to call special attention to para. 2 of the Collector's Circular. It is stated that, in the event of the agent being unable to state the profit on any consignment, he is to furnish the Collector with a return of the gross proceeds realized by him on account of each consignor during the financial year 1889-90, "a percentage of which, varying according to the circumstances of each case, will be held to be profit." It is hardly necessary to point out that the adoption of the line of proceeding here indicated, in which no distinction is proposed to be made between the actual cost of goods and the value realized for them, and in which no account is likely to be taken of the numerous other considerations entering into the determination of profits and losses on sales, would be fraught with wrong and injustice.

In fact, it seems to your Memorialists that the course proposed to be followed [illegible] signments independently of the question of any profit on them having been realized. In such case it must follow that the charge so made will virtually be, barring the difference in name, an arbitrary duty on a particular class of importations with the disadvantage of the duty being levied on goods which are free under the existing Customs tariff.

In this view of the matter the question would necessarily arise, why consignments sent out on venture should alone be subject to such a charge whereas other importations should be allowed an advantage over these in exemption from the charge in question. A consignor at home will find it hard to discern why he should be mulcted in a charge for the goods he exports on his own account, and on which he has to run the risk of incurring loss, when the goods he sells to a buyer in this market are not, on being imported here, brought under the operation of the same law, especially when the buyers of the two classes of importations are of the same standing, viz., retail dealers.

The Income Tax Act provides under section 5 clause *d*, that the "profits of a shipping company incorporated or registered out of British India, and having its principal place of business out of India, and its ships ordinarily engaged in sea-going traffic out of Indian waters," shall be exempted from the tax. Your Memorialists would respectfully submit that, as it is admitted to be impossible to deal with the business of shipping for purposes of taxation, it is as impossible to assess manufacturers having their place of business out of India (the profits of their business being liable to the taxes of the country in which they carry on business), nor can they be expected to contribute to the revenues of a country in which they have no direct interest beyond that of ordinary trade.

Your Memorialists beg respectfully to submit that after the Act has been in operation for over five years, it is most undesirable for Government to wish to extend its scope in the manner indicated in the Circular Such a step, if enforced, would cause the greatest dissatisfaction. The Act was framed and acquiesced in by the community in a time of financial difficulty which has happily past away, and your Memorialists are of opinion that, instead of increasing the tax, the time has come when it should be removed altogether. The experience which the community has now had of the working of the Act confirms the opinion which the Trades Association has held from the first that the tax is wholly unsuited to the conditions of life and trade in India. The inquisitorial nature of the system of working the Income Tax Act is becoming a serious evil, and is creating constant irritation and a growing feeling of repugnance to the Act.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency will see that the Government of India resolution No. 5441, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 23rd October 1889, touches a subject surrounded by many difficulties; that it would in operation affect the interest of importers unequally, and that there is undoubtedly some ground for apprehending that it will entail serious hardship on consignees and consignors generally; and that under these circumstances your Excellency will be pleased to issue orders for the withdrawal of the resolution referred to.

FRAUD BY A NATIVE CASHIER.

A NOVEL Post Office fraud was before the Calcutta High Court on Monday on appeal, from the Tipperah district, in a case in which a village postmaster was convicted of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The prisoner was a village schoolmaster as well as postmaster. For the latter work he was paid a salary of only Rs. 3 per month. He ordered from a native firm in Calcutta jewellery worth Rs. 500, to be sent to him per value-payable post. Three parcels were sent and duly received. The prisoner opened them, extracted the jewellery, and having put stones and rubbish instead, sealed the parcels again. In the meantime he had obtained leave of absence, and he left the parcels with the man appointed to act for him, with instructions that they should be forwarded to his native village. On delivery there he refused to accept them, alleging that they had been tampered with. An inquiry led to his prosecution and conviction as stated. The chief ground of appeal was that the sentence was unduly severe in view of the small salary the prisoner received and the temptation. The court remitted the fine, but refused to interfere with the sentence of imprisonment.

MR. J. E. PENTON, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. P. J. B. Thatcher will act in the Mr. Penton's absence.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL OF INDIA.

AT the recent meeting at Poona to discuss the question of the Industrial Revival of India, Mr. N. G. Ranade made the following address:—

We are met here to-day for a purpose which is eminently catholic and acceptable to all. The programme of the Congress gatherings is avowedly political. Here we eschew politics altogether, for there is really no conflict of interests between the rulers and the ruled, who all alike desire to promote the industrial and economic progress of this country. The object of the social Conference similarly sets the reformers and the orthodox and the conservative majority in apparent opposition. Here on the economical platform all shades of opinion, all differences of views on social, and political, and religious subjects, may unite and co-operate.

The problem we have met here to consider is one of ways and means. About the existence of the evil, there is no difference of opinion among us. The highest official authorities like Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir William Hunter, and others, with the highest non-official authorities such as Mr. Dabadhai Naoroji, are agreed in admitting that the poverty of this country is phenomenal. The existence of this poverty needs no demonstration. We need only walk through our streets, and study the most superficial aspects of our economic situation, and the fact forces itself upon us that we are a people of little resources. Many millions among us scarcely earn a penny a day, many millions more are always underfed, and live on the border-land of famine and slow death into which the failure of a single monsoon precipitates them. Of course this condition of things is not of yesterday, and is not the result of foreign conquest and competition. It is an old, a very old inheritance. If we feel it more keenly now, we feel it because we are being roused from the sleep of ages, and our eyes have learnt to see, and our ears have learnt to hear.

The question of our comparative improvement or decline under foreign rule is similarly a question of antiquarian history. The practical question for us all to lay to heart is not the relative but the absolute poverty and the present helplessness of the country generally. To a certain extent, the historical discussion of the situation is instructive. There can be no doubt that, whatever may have been our improvement in other respects, we have in recent times become more than ever dependent upon the single resource of agriculture, precarious and contingent as that resource is upon influences we cannot control, or count upon with certainty. The co-ordination of industries, which regulates the due proportions of men who plough the soil and raise raw produce, with those who manufacture this raw produce, and others still who exchange and distribute it, and the interplay of whose three-fold activities makes a nation thrive, were never very strong factors of our collective social polity. We have been all along like most ancient nations, more or less exclusively agricultural. But our contact with the world outside, and the freedom of exchange which has resulted in consequence, have produced one most undesirable result. They have aggravated the situation by making us more than ever dependent upon a single and precarious resource. The industry and commerce of the country, such as it was, is passing out of our hands, and except in the large Presidency towns, the country is fed, and clothed, warmed, washed, lighted, helped, and comforted generally by a thousand arts and industries in the manipulation of which its sons have every day a decreasing share. Foreign competition, not because it is foreign, but because it is of the elements against man's labour, it is organised skill and science against ignorance and idleness, is transferring the monopoly not only of power, but what is more important, of skill and talent, and wealth, and activity to others.

The increases of our exports and imports should not dazzle our vision. The increase is good so far as it goes; but it is not unmixed good, when that increase shows that we are only perfecting ourselves in the faculty of growing raw produce, and are forgetting by disuse the skill and the wealth of resources which manufacturing and industrial activity brings in its train. Last year we exported 16 crores Rs. worth of wheat and rice and pulse, 15 crores raw cotton, 10½ crores opium, 9½ crores oil seeds, 8 crores raw jute, nearly 5 crores of hides and skins, one crore of raw wool, ¾ crores of dye stuffs, ½ a crore of spices, ½ a crore of raw silk, and a crore of miscellaneous produce. Out of a total of nearly 100 crores of produce exported 75 crores were thus raw goods, while of manufactured or half-manufactured goods, cotton 6 1-3 crores, jute nearly 2 crores, sugar ½ a crore, tea 5¼ crores, indigo 4 crores, and coffee 2 crores, making a total of only 20 crores, were exported, and of these 20 crores nearly 14 [illegible] goods, and nearly [illegible] crores worth of twist and yarn. This single export and import represents the change in our condition typically, and in fact sums up the situation. India 50 years ago clothed herself with her own manufactures, and now she is clothed by her distant masters. The same is the case with wool, silk and other textiles, with oils, and hides. In 1888-89 we imported 41 lacs Rs. worth of umbrellas, 15 lacs worth of children's toys and games, 22 lacs of stationery, 41 lacs of paper, 10 lacs of soap, 20 lacs of matches, 66 lacs worth of glass, 10 lacs worth of clocks, 7 lacs carriages, 8 lacs candles, 10 lacs furniture, 15 lacs worth of arms and ammunition, 21½ lacs of books, 16 lacs of leather, and leather goods, 31 lacs of paints, nearly 2 crores of oils, both kerosine and seeds oil, nearly 2¼ crores of railway materials, 2 1-3 crores of machinery and mill work, and iron, steel, and metals of all sorts worth 5 crores in all. We imported even flour, and salt, and salted fish, and lastly grain and pulse. This is our situation, and when the whole situation is thus taken in at one view, we feel as if we were standing on the edge of a precipice, and the slightest push down will drive us into the abyss below of unmixed and absolute helplessness. Our shipping is not ours; not even the coasting trade is carried on in our bottoms. The proportion of native craft to the total tonnage is 2·3p. c., and it is a stationary percentage. Our banking is not ours, though to a large extent we find the money which finances the exchange banks. The insurance and the freight and the commission business are all foreign monopolies, and the foreign merchant's hand is seen trafficing direct with our producers in the remotest and smallest villages. The railways are admittedly foreign monopolies. We have of course no legitimate ground to complain about these foreign agencies. They do very useful work, and they are our masters and helpful masters, too, if we are apt pupils. They all indicate one fact which our people should lay to heart, but which they are too often tempted to lose sight of. Political ascendency is not the only particular vantage ground which we have lost, and which we have to regain. Commercial and manufacturing predominance naturally transfers practical ascendency, and in this our collapse has been even far more complete.

Of course the situation is not hopeless, for no situation is ever hopeless to those who master its real significance, and resolve to do their best to improve it. As stated above, the question at issue is one of ways and means, and it is this question which we have met to consider. There are people who think that, as long as we have a heavy tribute to pay to England which takes away nearly 20 crores of our surplus exports, we are doomed and can do nothing to help ourselves. This is, however, hardly a fair or manly position to take up. A portion of the burden represents interest on monies advanced to or invested in our country, and so far from complaining, we have reason to be thankful that we have a creditor who supplies our needs at such a low rate of interest. Another portion represents the value of stores supplied to us, the like of which we cannot produce here. The remainder is alleged to be more or less necessary for the purposes of defence and payment of pensions, and though there is good cause for complaint that it is not all necessary, we should not forget the fact that we are enabled by reason of this British connection to levy an equivalent tribute from China by our opium monopoly. I would not, therefore, desire you to divert and waste your energies in the fruitless discussion of this question of tribute, which had better be left to political Congresses.

In certain quarters, it is feared that till we find in India coal and iron in abundance, our struggle with the present situation is hopeless. The answer to this is that the resources of iron and coal that have been discovered are not utilised by us to the full extent. It will be time enough to complain when we have done the best with the existing coal and iron fields. There can be no question that the success of foreign competition is greatly helped by the abundance of these materials, but far more helpful than those materials is the spirit and skill which work them, and which conquered India long before steam-power came into use, and the balance of trade was turned against India. If we but acquire the spirit and skill, the resources will be discovered in yet unexplored situations all over the country.

Thirdly, people are also heard to ask in despair the question, where is the capital to come from which will enable us to buy the coal and iron, and machinery, and hire foreigners' skill, and make them do service for us here. Our resources are no doubt scanty, but they are abundant enough in all conscience, if we would only use them as such, and not throw them away into the sea, as we do year after year, in deference to old traditions, and antiquated fears and mistrust. Every year we import in treasure bullion gold and silver of the value of 12 crores, 3 crores of gold and 9 crores of silver. The whole of the gold disappears, and is absorbed by the soil, and of the silver 7 crores are sent by us to the mint every year; and the rest is absorbed like gold. Since 1834 this absorbing process has secured the virtual destruction of nearly 450 crores of wealth which might have been turned to better account. The saving of 450 crores in 55 years by twenty-five crores of people is not a sign of great prosperity, but we have made our position worse by burying it or using it unproductively. It at least proves that nearly 8 crores of wealth may be each year turned to capital account, if we were only resolved so to use it.

Of course in the choice of ways and means, it is not open to us to adopt certain plans of operation which, however much they might be condemned on abstract grounds, have been followed with practical success in many of the most enlightened countries of Europe and America. We cannot, as with the Governments of these countries, rely upon differential tariff, to protect home industries during their experimental trial. We cannot expect Government here to do what France does for her shipping trade, and her sugar industry, and ask Government bounties, and subsidies to be paid out of general taxes. These are heresies according to English Political Economy such as is taught to us, and whether they be really so or not, it is useless to divert our energies in fruitless discussion, and seek to achieve victory over Free trade. We may, however, fairly expect Government to try as an experiment the policy of the culture system, which the Duch Government actually worked for 30 years in its own possessions in the East Indies, with signal success, and the principle of which is acknowledged by the Government of India in its policy of Tagai advances, and its Railway development. If the Government borrows crores of rupees every year, and constructs railways and canals out of these loans, it can as well encourage the growth of new industries, by guaranteeing or subsidising such enterprises in their pioneer stage. It has done so successfully in pioneering tea, cinchona, and cotton enterprise in certain parts, and it can well extend the scope of its operations in other and more fruitful directions. It can also very well be asked to produce its own stores here, just as it produces certain minor articles required by its Military and Postal departments. It can also undertake to buy from the Indian producer, and thus secure the benefit of a sure custom at remunerative rates to new undertakings. It can finally help people to join their capital together under such guarantees and official supervision and afford such special facilities as the Governments of Europe have extended to land improvement banks.

After all, Government help can do but little save pioneer. The Government of India is anxious to help us. It is prepared to encourage emigration abroad, and immigration from densely crowded to sparsely inhabited tracts. But where are the men who are prepared to take advantage of this extended field of colonization both in India, Burmah, and elsewhere? We have yet to realise the situation. We have to resolve to work earnestly and perseveringly with a purpose and an organization which will conquer all obstacles. The evil is too great, and of too long a standing, to be brought under control by private individual efforts. We have to work with a will to pull long, and pull all, and to pull till we succeed. It is on this account that we are met together. This is only a preliminary meeting. We have to move the other provinces, and arrange for a general conference of those who think with us on this matter, and when the men of light and leading from different parts meet together, we may hope to set the ball rolling. The promoters of the movement have not hit upon this Conference on the spur of the moment, or as an agreeable distraction. The idea has been slowly developing itself. It first found expression in a speech made 2 years ago at Ahmednagar. Since then friends have worked, and tried to educate public opinion. A very thoughtful article covering the entire range of the Indian economical situation, and suggesting ways and means, appeared in one of our journals, and it has attracted extensive notice. The particular positions taken up in that article may be controverted, and have in fact been controverted, but its general accuracy as a description of the existing state of things has not been questioned, and if it promotes discussion, it may yet serve most important purposes. I think I have placed before you the whole situation, and have also given you an idea of the lines on which I desire that the entire question should be discussed, now or hereafter. We have to keep in mind the following almost axiomatic truths in all our deliberations.

(1.) The work of the Conference should be con- [illegible] (2) What we have [illegible] to avoid [illegible] non-sectarian impracticable objects. We should husband our little resources to the best of our power, and not exhaust them by vain complaints against the drain of the Indian tribute, or by giving battle with free trade.

(3) We must realize clearly our exact situation, first, our phenomenal poverty, and secondly, our growing dependence on the single and precarious resource of agriculture.

(4) Having realised this situation, we must strive to correct it with a full sense that we cannot do all that we wish in a single year or decade, and that we can at the most create the spirit and the tendency, and initiate the movement of change, and set it floating.

(5) The proper scope of the work to be done is to correct the disproportion between our engrossing production of raw agricultural produce, and our backwardness in the production and carriage of manufactured produce.

(6) In the accomplishment of this aim, we should not forget that there are permanent advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by certain countries and races which regulate the distribution and choice of labour, and that we cannot hope to accomplish impossibilities. And yet within these limits, there is ample scope for good and honest work, for many a decade to come, in the utilization of our existing, relatively to us ample, though as compared with other countries scanty, resources of natural agents and capital our limitless supply of labour. The skill and patience of our industrial classes, are a rich inheritance which cannot fail to help us if we but provide a larger sphere for its growth and training.

(7) Bearing these limitations and advantages in mind, our more immediate efforts should be directed to the improvement by art and industry of our raw treasures of agricultural produce, and of the articles which we send away as raw produce, and import as manufactured produce.

(8) No hand-made industry can hope to thrive in competition with industry moved by cheap natural agents. The free use of natural agents moreover makes large investments of capital a necessity, and thus handicaps all the individual efforts beyond rivalry. What we have to bear in mind is therefore organization of industry and capital on the joint stock principle for collective and large undertakings.

(9) The superior skill of the foreigner must be availed of freely by importing it from other countries, till we train up our own people for the work, first in technical institutes here and in foreign countries and further in the far more practical discipline of factories and mills at work.

(10) Our resources of capital are scanty, but if we only knew to use such resources as we have, and brought them together, we have more wealth and capital than we can at present properly handle.

(11) While we put forth our energies in these directions, we can well count upon the assistance of the State in regulating our co-operative efforts by helping us to form Deposit and Finance Banks, and facilitating recoveries of advances made by them, by encouraging new industries with guarantees or subsidies, or loans at low interest, by pioneering the way to new enterprises, and by affording facilities for emigration and immigration, and establishing technical institutes, and buying more largely the stores they require here and many cases by producing their own stores.

(12) State help is after all a subordinate factor in the problem. Our own exertion and our own resolutions must conquer the difficulties, which are chiefly of our own creation.

These are a few of the thoughts which occur to me at this moment. You are most of you far better and more practically versed in these matters than I can well hope to be, and if I were called upon to justify this presumption on my part, I can only appeal to the fact that it has been the Brahmin's hereditary privilege to formulate the nation's wants and suggest remedies. With these observations, I shall with your permission conclude the speech and resume my seat.

A FEW days ago a serious collision occurred at Raewind station on the North-Western Railway, between a goods train and a passenger train from Ferozpore, but fortunately no passengers were hurt beyond getting a good shaking. A special train was sent with workmen from Lahore to clear the line, and the total damage done amounts to about 40,000 rupees. The cause of the collision appears to be that the driver of the passenger train had not got his train under proper control. He is a native named Fazal Shah, and will be sent up for trial under the Railway Act which came in force on the 1st of May last, and the punishment under which extends to three years' imprisonment or a fine up to Rs. 500, or both.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy and sultry. River Kotri on 2nd 9-1-10 feet against 11-1-6 feet on corresponding date last year. Rice seedlings springing up in places. Late spring crops being harvested in Mirpur Batoro and Sakro. Except in Karachi and Kohistan, cattle in good condition and fodder sufficient.

Shikarpur.—River 9·7-12 against 7 11-12 feet same date last year. Late rabi crops flourishing. Kharif preparations continue. Locusts passed through 4 talukas without damaging crops.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting still continues in 2 talukas. Kharif operations in progress. Agriculture stock poor in Shahdadpur Taluka owing to scarcity of fodder. River very low; anxiety general. Locusts in 4 talukas, slightly damaging vegetable in Kandiaro Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Canals flowing. Locusts disappeared, flying towards south.

Ahmedabad.—High winds and light showers in some parts of the district. Manuring of fields in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Slight rain accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district except Thasra and Mehmadabad; maximum at Anand 96 cents and minimum at Kapadvanj 10 cents; Kaira 17 cents. Preparation of land continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum at Wagra 50 and minimum at Jambusar 3 cents. Clearing of fields continues. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain reported in 7 talukas: maximum in Surat Camp 1 inch 4 cents, minimum in Bardoli 3 cents. Rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Lands being prepared for sowings. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum 1 inch and 60 cents at Parola, minimum 5 cents at Savda. Preparation of lands for the next season in progress. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during the week, maximum 1 inch and 61 cents at Nasik, minimum 9 cents at Baglan. Preparation of lands for the next season continues. Agricultural stock poor in Sinnar, Dindori and Peint owing to scantiness of water. Prices of food-grains remaining unchanged. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 28th and 29th; total of week 0·81 inch; total from 1st January 0·82, being 0·86 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th and 29th, fell to 3° cool by the 2nd and was 1° cool on 3rd. Vapour in air excessive from 28th to 30th, afterwards normal. Wind normal from 28th to 30th; abnormal wind southerly and strong from 31st to 3rd. Distant lightning on 29th; thunder and lightning from 30th to 1st.

Thana.—Rain during week 39 cents. Preparations for rice crops progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd June 1890).—Rain during week 2 inches 61 cents; total 2 inches 65 cents. Sowing commenced throughout the district.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in 7 talukas, maximum 6 inches 16 cents at Vengurla and minimum 14 cents at Dapoli. Agricultural operations commenced.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district except in Indapur: maximum 2 inches 11 cents in Sirur and minimum 11 cents in Purandhar. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Maval Taluka only. In other talukas land is being prepared for the ensuing season. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 6 talukas; maximum 1 inch 19 cents at Rahuri and minimum 3 cents at Nagar. Ground is being prepared for next season's crops. Drinking water insufficient in Akola Taluka. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Sholapur.—Rain at Barsi 17, Madha 2, Karmala 4, Pandharpur 20 and Sangola 55 cents; none elsewhere. Land still being prepared for next season's sowings. Agricultural stock in tolerably good condition. Fodder scarce in some talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Satara.—Preparations for next season in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week, maximum at Bagalkot 1 inch 13 cents, minimum at Sindgi 9 cents. Ploughing operations continue. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 73 cents; total 3 inches 6 cents. Rice sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Monsoon set in on 31st. Rain throughout district except in Mundgod; at Karwar 7½ inches. Field operations continue. Rice plants healthy.

Rajkot.—Lands being cultivated for monsoon crops. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot and cloudy. Rain in some parts in Jhalavad.

Baroda.—47 cents of rain fell during week. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper except Satara. More wanted in Dharwar. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in 1 taluka of Hyderabad; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Preparations for early crops progressing generally and sowing in parts of Kolaba, Poona and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Karachi, 1 of Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona and Dharwar and parts of Sholapur. Agricultural stock poor in 1 taluka of Hyderabad, 2 of Karachi and 3 of Nasik. Water scarce in 3 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Ahmednagar and Dharwar.

THE NEW RUSSIAN FIELD MORTARS.

FOR some time, writes the Military correspondent of the Lahore paper, the introduction of a field howitzer or mortar has been under discussion in continental armies, and amongst German tacticians the conclusion appears to have been reached that they have become an absolute necessity, as soon as the problem of making them sufficiently mobile can be practically solved—the difficulty being in making the carriage strong enough to stand the increased vertical strain without making it too heavy. This the Russians appear to have succeeded in doing. At any rate, as the result of their experiments, they have created eight batteries of six field mortars each, organized in two regiments of four batteries with head-quarters at Dunaberg and Bjelaia Zerkow, the latter near Kieff. The construction of these weapons is identical in principle with that of the heavier natures of Krupp guns, *viz.*, a steel-jacketed tube with cylindro-prismoidal breech closing apparatus. The calibre is 6 inches and the length of the bore 36 inches, the weight being just under 10 cwt. Two kinds of projectiles are used, *viz.*, a thin walled steel shell of 40 lbs. weight containing a bursting charge of eleven pounds of pyroxylin, and a shrapnel weighing 60 lbs. and containing 66 bullets, which are projected outword by a similar arrangement to that in use in our service which is fired by a time and percussion fuze.

The heaviest powder charge is 4 lbs. of prismatic powder, which gives an initial velocity of about 900 feet per second with a range of 3,500 yards, but shrapnel can only be employed up to 3,000 yards.

The carriage is the essential feature of the design, but without diagrams it is impossible to explain its arrangement. All one can say of it is, that india-rubber buffers to absorb the recoil enter very largely into the design, and that, as far as experiments yet go, appear to fulfil their object satisfactorily. How they would stand the dry heat of Beluchistan remains to be seen. The weight of the mortar and limber together is just under 40 cwt.—rather a severe load for the six horses which are all that are allotted to it.

As the weight of each individual round is too considerable to be brought up to the mortar from the ammunition waggon by hand, single horse two-wheeled cars form part of the complement of the battery—whose complete war establishment is 5 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, 3 trumpeters, 196 gunners, 12 trained soldiers and artificers, and 167 horses. The detachments are carried on the ammunition waggons and single-horse cars. The total number of vehicles is 36, *viz.*, 6 guns, 6 cars, 18 ammunition waggons, 1 spare carriage, 1 battery waggon, (of a special pattern), 1 store waggon and 3 general service waggons, which in column of route would occupy about 700 yards.

The idea is to employ these batteries as reserve artillery specially to prepare the way for the attack. As has been often pointed out in these columns before, the possibility of attacking at all under modern conditions depends altogether on the issue of the artillery duel. If the assailant's artillery is silenced, the fight either comes to a dead-lock or the defender must himself attack. But it is considered that this new weapon, delivering its fire from hidden positions, cannot, under the conditions of field fighting (as opposed to siege), be suppressed; so that, no matter what happens to the direct fire guns, the possibility of preparing the way for the assault will always be retained. Even if both sides have recourse to the same weapon, still it is considered that the advantage of the initiative of choosing the point of attack, and the choice of positions from whence to take it under fire, are so great that the assailant will always have the best of it.

COLONEL POLE-CAREW'S ACCIDENT.

THE following further particulars regarding the accident which befel Colonel Pole-Carew while out shooting elephants in the Pegu jungles appear in the *Pioneer*. Colonel Carew with two native *shikaris* had been out tracking elephants in a very thick jungle all day, but was unable to get a good shot at a tusker. Eventually he fired at an elephant in the middle of a herd without having a good sight of the animal. In avoiding the rush which the wounded elephant made, Colonel Carew found himself in front of three others who had all stampeded. The jungle was much too thick to turn in or effect an escape through; but fortunately the first of the three was a young tusker. Instead of doing what a full-grown elephant would have done—knocking the intruder down with his trunk and trampling on him—the elephant caught him on the left arm with his trunk and pitched him headlong into a *khud*. Colonel Carew's rifle went off in the fall, and the stock was smashed in half. On recovering from the fall he found he had a wound in the arm where the elephant had struck him, but whether it was from the tusk or the bullet of the rifle is a matter of speculation. There were two holes in the sleeve of the coat as if a bullet had passed through, and the muscle and flesh of his arm were torn away. Colonel Carew had really the good luck to be charged by a young elephant. Immediately behind the latter were two enormous animals who would have made short work of him if he had not been thrown out of their way. The two Burman *shikaris* who witnessed the whole affair remained staunchly close at hand and gave every assistance when the herd had rushed past. Colonel Carew had to walk twelve miles through the jungle, with his wound rudely bandaged up in a piece of oiled rag from his cartridge bag, wrapped about with a *pagri*, before he reached a village, where a bullock-cart could be procured to carry him onward. His wound, as we have stated, was a severe one, but has healed rapidly.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON ENGLAND.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten*, writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, publishes an article, headed "England and the Triple Alliance," which is a reply to a London letter recently published in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and clearly betrays its Friedrichsruh origin. The letter in the *Kreuz Zeitung* ran as follows:—"The assertion of *Hamburger Nachrichten* that Prince Bismarck never intended to obtain more than a moral support from England, somewhat surprises well-informed persons here. It is an open secret that in the summer of 1888 the German Foreign Office requested England almost peremptorily to conclude a defensive and offensive Treaty, and to join the Triple Alliance. By this pressing demand, put forward with such little tact, and made the topic of all the clubs by Count Herbert Bismarck's appearance, Lord Salisbury was exposed to considerable embarrassment, which was increased by the innumerable questions put by the Opposition, especially by Mr. Labouchere. The natural consequence was a marked estrangement, and accordingly the Anglo-German relations were civil but constrained, when the Emperor William II. ascended the throne. Lord Salisbury cherished an earnest wish for closer and more friendly relations with Germany not only in order to be on the best footing with the country, the Sovereign of which was the Queen's grandson, but also, and more particularly, to secure the backing necessary to England's position in the political situation of Europe. The attitude of the Berlin Foreign Office, however, prevented any understanding. Since then barely two years have elapsed and what a change has taken place, not only in the official intercourse, but also in the feelings of the two nations! The Emperor's visit, his affable bearing, which won him all hearts, and the frankness with which he declared how much value he set on England's friendship, have caused an alteration which must be a blessing both for England and Germany, and in case of a complication, must influence the political situation in a manner not easily to be overrated."

To this outpouring the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, as the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, makes the following reply:—We cannot refuse to this letter of the *Kreuz Zeitung* the distinction of being unparalleled in the annals of the Press for impudent distortion of the truth. That the *Kreuz-Zeitung* dates the article from London is evidence enough of its value. This origin appears altogether incredible. We do not believe that such monstrosities can be framed in London, and we presume that it really emanates from Berlin. Every sentence in the article is a separate invention, without the slightest basis. Neither in the summer of 1888, nor at any other time, was the German Foreign Office clumsy or stupid enough to request England—even [illegible] time ago we expressed our opinion about the feasibility of England concluding such alliances, and also denied the alleged understanding 'between Court and Court,' on the strength of the fact that the Queen of England is absolutely powerless to make such arrangements. The German Emperor may, perhaps, be in a position to conclude Treaties of the kind, but the Queen of England cannot do so in any way. The *Kreuz Zeitung* ought to be sufficiently aware of this fact not to credit insinuations which are flagrantly opposed to one another, and the circulation of which can be prompted only by intentions of the moral and political value estimated in our recent article, which is now attacked by the 'London' letter of the *Kreuz Zeitung*. This letter says that Lord Salisbury 'was exposed to no little embarrassment by the pressure of the German Foreign Office to induce England to join the Triple Alliance.' This assertion must inspire the British Statesman with contempt for a Press which spreads such absurdities. In point of fact, no pressure was brought to bear, nor were even the slightest soundings made as to the reception of an idea the unfeasibility of which must be clear even to the youngest Secretary of Legation in Berlin or in London. The logical consequence of England's formal adhesion to the Triple Alliance would be that England would be forced to act at the outbreak of a fresh Franco-German war, and, *vice versa*, that the German Empire would be bound to help England, as a member of the Quadruple Alliance, if that Power were involved in a war with Russia about the East, Asia, China, or from any other reason. Not even the inventors of the legend of Prince Bismarck's strenuous efforts to induce England to join the Triple Alliance can really believe that Germany could ever take on herself such an obligation, or that the acceptance of such an obligation had ever seemed to the Foreign Office an end to be attained. All the other statements in the *Kreuz Zeitung's* letter are equally unfounded. There was no estrangement, marked or otherwise, between Germany and England at the time of the latest accession to the throne. The relations between Berlin and London were just what they are now, those of intimate friendship and complete mutual confidence. Lord Salisbury could not cherish an 'earnest wish to have closer and more friendly relations with Germany, for the simple reason that such relations already existed, and were most carefully fostered on both sides. It is gratifying to see that these conditions have remained unaltered since the change of Government in Germany. Far from the attitude of the Berlin Foreign Office preventing any understanding, the continuance of the *entente* between the Berlin and London Cabinets, carefully and successfully preserved on both sides, was anxiously kept in view by our Diplomatists. It is, therefore, another untruth on the part of the article in the *Kreuz Zeitung* when it says that the relations of the two countries have changed during the last two years. The visit of the present Emperor to England, and his bearing, that won all hearts, have certainly furnished fresh guarantees for the continuance of the friendship that has existed for years past; but it is an impudent falsehood, the circulation of which could hardly be desired by Lord Salisbury, to say that a 'change' in the Anglo-German relations was necessary."

This article, evidently inspired from Friedrichsruh, is, of course, the topic of general discussion. It is considered to be a true and full description of the relations that have subsisted between England and Germany for many years. The *National Zeitiung* made the following comment:—The *Kreuz Zeitung's* article bears not only the stamp of invention, but also that of odiousness. When such accusations against Prince Bismarck's policy are refuted from Friedrichsruh, that course is fully justified whatever may be thought of many other articles which seem to have been sent out from the same quarter. Least of all can Prince Bismarck's foreign policy, so beneficial to the German people, be made the basis of attacks upon him in his seclusion. There is no doubt that personal hatred is at the bottom of them."

IT has been a bad year for wheat in the Punjab, observes the local paper. The summer rains of 1889 ceased early, and after a long period of drought, the winter rains were very insufficient. About 700,000 acres, or ten per cent. less, wheat was sown than in the previous year, and seven per cent. below the average. The harvest reaped is still more disappointing. More than nine million cwts., or nearly 22 per cent. less, wheat was garnered than last year. Throughout the year, however, owing to the abundant spring harvest of 1889, the export of wheat from Karachi was brisk, and it is noteworthy that the price of wheat in the chief cities of the province only rose during the year by about one seer in the rupee. Export will, however, fall off this year, and higher prices will probably prevail.

A VISIT TO THE LEPERS AT MOLOKAI.

WE take the following from an account of a visit which has just been paid to the lepers by a correspondent of the *New York Herald*:—

MOLOKAI.

Molokai is far from being barren and uninhabitable. Great herds of cattle graze on the hills throughout the year, thousands of deer live in the forests on the tops of the mountains, wild goats thrive in great numbers on the sides of the *pali*, while curlew, plower, pheasants, and quail are seen one very hand. It is not a barren place. The grass grows luxuriantly, and in places sheltered from the trade winds trees of all kinds are cultivated. Two or three valleys open into the *pali*. They are nearly a mile in length and terminate as abruptly as the face of the *pali* itself. They contain hundreds of acres of very fertile lands. In these valleys and along the base of the cliff the natives raise sweet potatoes, onions, sugar cane, taro, bannanas, pineapples, figs, and papaias. If a leper has the disposition and is industrious he can raise many of our common garden vegetables or cultivate a nice garden that will surpass anything elsewhere. He can raise chickens or pigs for his own use. He can own horses. He can improve his own home and surround himself with such comforts as to approach almost to the degree of luxury. I saw many cases, where these things had been accomplished.

THE HOMES OF THE LEPERS.

The water supply is perfect. In one of the valleys I have mentioned a reservoir has been constructed, from which a constant supply of pure spring water is obtained. It is distributed in pipes to all parts of the settlement where the cottages are located. Almost every house has a hydrant near the front door. The houses are comfortable frame buildings of three to six rooms. They are strongly built, well lighted and ventilated, painted or whitewashed, and most of them comfortably furnished with the modern bedstead, bureau, chairs, and the like. All are raised above the ground to insure dryness. They are built by the Government. In some cases a leper who may have money or friends able to help him will build his own cottage according to his own tastes. He can locate it any place it pleases him, provided the ground has not already been appropriated. The walls of many of the houses I went into were decorated with photographs, chromos, lithographs, or clippings from the illustrated papers, according to the taste of the occupant. The floors were bare or covered with mats made of the leaves of the pandanus tree. Nearly all were clean and well kept. The people themselves were clean also. The Hawaiians are a well-behaved, cleanly race.

HOW THE LEPERS AMUSE THEMSELVES.

In the hospital and some of the houses the disease was exhibited in more aggravated forms, but as to the disgusting things the penny-a-liner has written they do not exist. Disease is horrible in any form in any place. The settlement is no worse than many a hospital in our larger cities. Aside from the terrible name attached to it, leprosy is no worse, if it is even as bad, than other diseases we suffer from. To have a cancer is painful beyond expression, and death is certain within a few months at the longest. Insanity is far worse than leprosy. Even some of our familiar acute diseases do more damage to the body and claim a larger percentage of deaths, than does leprosy. They lepers are contented. They are better clothed, better housed, and better fed than they ever were before going to the settlement. They do not work. They have no responsibilities or cares. They are indifferent regarding the disease. They have no fear of it. They are actually happy. The boys fly kites constructed by themselves. They play "mumblety peg," baseball, and exciting games of hide-and-seek, or tag. They go fishing and swimming. They spin tops. Father Cunardy told me they made these themselves. The first were copied from some sent by friends. They used needles first for pegs, but finding they broke too easily, they resorted to half of a nail sharpened. I saw some shaped from blocks with an ordinary jack-knife and they would spin and even spilt one another in two as readily as do the well-turned tops of our own boys. The men ride, cultivate their gardens, repair their houses, play games, loa or make love. Almost everyone owns a horse, ther being over eight hundred of these animals.

THE WOMEN AND THE MUSIC.

The women prepare meals, take care of those who are disabled, gossip or loll about. Those who are not crippled often go about on horseback, decked with wreaths of roses and dashing along at a breakneck pace. The women, as is the custom in these islands, all ride astride. The men have organized ten brass bands, and play remarkably well. I was serenaded one night by an impromptu orchestra. The music was [illegible] that all the players were lepers [illegible] fraternity, the exact object of which I did not learn.

THE MISSIONARIES.

My pleasantest experience while visiting Molokai was in making the acquaintance of the religious people who are working there. They are Father Cunardy, Father Wendelen, Mr. Dutton, and the six Franciscan nuns. I cannot speak too highly of the six nuns who are working among the lepers. In 1883 they came to Honolulu from their convent in Syracuse, N. Y. Sister Leopauldina guided me about the premises. The buildings and management would do credit to any similar institution in our larger cities. Here they care for some eighty girls and women—most of them young girls. The buildings are well planned and kept scrupulously clean. The girls are neatly dressed. Many had flowers tastefully placed in their hair. Some were sewing or crocheting; others were playing games. I saw an animated group discussing a fine point over croquet. The flower beds well were kept and covered with blossoms. The lawn was as smooth and as closely cut as if cared for by a landscape gardener. These women are the true martyrs if any are to be regarded so. They are gentle, loving, enthusiastic, energetic. The good they have done gives evidence of their industry.

WHAT THE LEPERS EAT.

Every leper, regardless of age or sex, receives per week twenty-one pounds of paiai (a kind of soft food made from the taro root) or twelve and a half pounds of flour with one pound of sugar, or nine pounds of rice with one pound of sugar, or eight and a half pounds of bread with one pound of sugar, or fifty cents cash in lieu of either. Also seven pounds of beef or seven pounds of mutton, or seven pounds of fresh fish, or three pounds of salt salmon. Besides this, each one receives per month half a bar of soap, five pounds of salt, and one quart of kerosene. Besides each leper receives £2 a year for clothing. Friends outside can send money, clothing, or food. Those having money can buy many useful articles of food and clothing at the store. The store is in a sense co-operative. The Board of Health is the management, and what profit results is put in the fund for meeting the expenses in running the settlement.

SOME STATISTICS.

On the 1st of March last 1,205 lepers were at the settlement. Since the beginning of segregation 4,262 lepers have been cared for. The mortality at the settlement is twenty-five per cent. per annum. It is estimated that there are in the island about two thousand lepers, eight hundred of whom are scattered about hiding or not sufficiently pronounced to be sent to Molokai.

APROPOS of the recent petty robberies that have taken place at Quetta, the Lahore paper hears of a somewhat amusing incident that is reported to have taken place in connection therewith. The Pathans were supposed to be on the alert for rifles, and the Tommies were also on the alert for the Pathans. One night the alarm was raised that some bayonets had been stolen from one of the British infantry lines, and it spread to the lines of the neighbouring regiment, who also turned out, with some officers, on the *qui vive*. One of the officers, who was wearing a poshteen, went over to the lines of the first regiment, and was immediately seized by an excited sentry, who, not recognising him, threatened to shoot him or bayonet him. The officer averred that he was a peaceable man and no robber; but the sentry was firm, and marched off his prisoners to the guard-room, where matters were explained and all put right.

A PROBLEM of great interest in physics and astronomy, on which Professor Tyndall, Lord Rosse, and Professor Langley laboured in vain, has been solved, and trustworthy evidence at last has been obtained as to the thermal value of moonlight. This has been accomplished by Mr. C. V. Boys, one of the professors at South Kensington, who, by means of his well-known quartz filaments, has produced a thermopile of almost incredible delicacy. By this remarkable apparatus he can render sensible the heat of a candle up to the distance of a mile and three quarters, and by directing the minute disk of the instrument to the moon, he has shown that the warmth received from its reflected light is equal to that given out by a candle at 21ft. distance. The result strikingly accords with the anticipations of Professor Piazzi Smyth. Observation seems to show that, although the moon's face is under the blaze of an unclouded sun for fourteen days, it remains comparatively cool, and that whatever heating it does ultimately receive is rapidly gained and as rapidly lost.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF RUSSIA.

THE peace of Luneville (1801), writes a contributor to *Time*, had given France the whole left bank of the Rhine, on condition that the German Princes thus dispossessed should be indemnified on the right bank out of the possessions of the spiritual members of the Empire, Bishoprics, Abbeys, &c. Now Russia insisted upon her position of guarantee, won at Teschen in 1779: in the parcelling out of this indemnity she and France, the two guarantees of German Imperial disunion and decay, clearly had a weighty word to say. And the dissension, greed, and general infamy of the German Princes took care that this word of Russia and of France should be decisive. Thus it came about that Russia and France drew up a plan for the division of the spiritual princes' lands among the dispossessed potentates, and that this plan, drawn up by the foreigner, in the interest of the foreigner, was in all essentials made part and parcel of the German Imperial constitution by the Reichs-Deputations-Hauptschluss, 1803.

The German Empire was practically dissolved; Austria and Prussia acted as independent European States, and, like Russia and France, looked upon the small German States simply as a field for conquest. Russian diplomacy at once entered upon a campaign for the conquest of supremacy over the small German States. That this was impossible without a victory over Napoleon was self-evident. It was therefore necessary to win over the German Princes, and the so-called public opinion of Germany—so far as it could then be said to exist. The Princes were worked upon by diplomatic, the Philistine by literary means. While cajolery, threats, lies and bribery were sown broadcast at the Courts, the public was deluged with mysterious pamphlets in which Russia was belauded as the only Power that could save Germany and give her effective protection, and whose right and duty it moreover was to do this by virtue of the Treaty of Teschen of 1779. And when the war of 1805 broke out it must have been clear to anyone whose eyes were at all open, that the only question was whether the small States should form a French or a Russian Confederacy of the Rhine. The fates favoured Germany. The Russians and Austrians were beaten at Austerlitz, and the new Confederacy of the Rhine was formed, but anyhow, it was not an outpost of Tsardom. The French yoke, at least, was a modern one; at all events it forced the disgraceful German Princes to do away with the most crying infamies of their former political system. After Austerlitz came the Prusso-Russian alliance, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, and the Peace of Tilsit in 1807. Here again was shown what an immense advantage Russia has in her strategically safe position. Defeated in two campaigns, she gained new territory at the expense of her former ally, and the alliance with Napoleon for the sharing of the world: for Napoleon the West, for Alexander the East.

The first fruit of this alliance was the conquest of Finland. Without any declaration of war, but with the assent of Napoleon, the Russians advanced; the incapacity, discord, and corruption of the Swedish generals secured an easy victory; the daring march of Russian troops across the frozen Baltic compelled a violent change of dynasty at Stockholm, and the surrender of Finland to Russia. But when three years later the breach between Alexander and Napoleon was impending, the Tsar summoned Marshal Barnadotte, the newly-elected Crown Prince of Sweden, to Abo, and promised him Norway if he would join the league of England and Russia against Napoleon. Thus it was that in 1814 the plan of Catherine was carried out. But Finland was only the prelude. The real object of Alexander was, as ever, Constantinople. At Tilsit and at Erfurt, Moldavia and Wallachia had been unconditionally promised him by Napoleon and the prospect held out of a partition of Turkey, from which however Constantinople was to be excluded. Since 1806 Russia had been at war with Turkey and this time not only the Greeks but the Servians too had rebelled. But what has been said erroneously with regard to Polands, is true of Turkey. Disorganisation saved it. The sturdy common soldier, the son of the sturdy Turkish peasant, found in this very disorganisation a means of making good the evil done by the corrupt Pashas. The Turks could be beaten but subdued, and the Russian army advanced but slowly on its way towards the Bosphorus. The price, however, for this "free hand" in the East was the acceptance of Napoleon's continental system, the suspension of all trade with England. And this meant, to the Russia of that time, commercial ruin. This was the time when Eugene Onegin (in Pushkin's epic) learnt from Adam Smith how a nation grows wealthy, and how it has no need of money so long as it possesses plenty of the produce of labour. While, on the other hand, his father could not [illegible] it, and had to mortgage one estate after another. and by the export of her national products to England, then the chief market; and Russia was now far too much occidentalised to do without money. The commercial blockade became unbearable. Political economy proved more powerful than diplomacy and the Tsar put together; intercourse with England was quietly resumed, the terms of the Tilsit Treaty were broken, and the war broke out in 1812.

Napoleon, with the combined armies of the whole of the West, crossed the Russian frontier. The Poles, who were in a positson to know, advised him to halt by the Dwina and the Dnieper, to organise Poland, and there to await the Russian attack. A general of the calibre of Napoleon must have known that this was the right plan. But Napoleon, standing on that giddy height with its insecure foundation, *could* no longer venture on a protracted campaign. Immediate successes dazzling victories, treaties of peace taken by assault were indispensable to him. He cast the Polish advice to the winds, went to Moscow, and so brought the Russians to Paris. The destruction of the great armies of Napoleon, on the retreat from Moscow, gave the signal for a universal uprising against the French supremacy in the West. In Prussia the whole nation rose, and forced coward Frederick William III. into war with Napoleon. As soon as Austria had completed her armaments she joined Russia and Prussia. After the battle of Leipzig the Rhenish Confederacy deserted Napoleon, and barely eighteen months after Napoleon's entry into Moscow, Alexander entered Paris, the lord and master of Europe. Turkey, betrayed by France, had signed a peace at Bucharest in 1812, and sacrificed Bessarabia to Russia. The Congress of Vienna gave Russia the kingdom of Poland, so that now almost nine-tenths of what had been Polish territory were annexed to Russia. But more important than all this was the position which the Tsar now occupied in Europe. He had now no rival on the Continent. He had Austria and Prussia in tow. The French Bourbon dynasty had been re-installed by him, and was therefore equally obedient. Sweden had received Norway from him as reward for her friendly policy: even the Spanish dynasty owed its restoration far more to the victories of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, than to those of Wellington, which, after all, never could have overthrown the French Empire. Never before had Russia held so commanding a position. But she had taken another step beyond her natural frontier. If Russian Chauvinism has some—I will not say justification—but some sort of excuse for the conquests of Catherine, there can be nothing of the kind with regard to those of Alexander. Finland is Finnish and Swedish, Bessarabia Roumanian, the kingdom of Poland Polish. Here there is no longer any question of the union of scattered and kindred races, all bearing the name of Russians; here we see nothing but barefaced conquest of alien territory by brute force, nothing but simple theft.

As the prices of food grains have recently attracted attention, a contemporary compares them with those which ruled in Northern India thirty years ago. "We have before us a statement running back from 1871 to 1855, which was found amongst a number of books and papers sold at an auction (in London) of General Hyde's effects. From this it appears that the price of wheat in Lahore, two years before the Mutiny, was one rupee per maund, and of gram only ten annas per maund. These are now about two rupees three annas and one rupee ten annas per maund, respectively, having considerably more than doubled in price. The price of rice was, however, about the same, Rs. 3-8, as at present. Between 1855 and 1871 prices rose steadily up to a maximum in 1869, but fell again slightly in the two following years; but even then the price of wheat and rice were as high as at present, and the price of gram higher. The fall, therefore, in the value of silver has not affected its value in wheat: or at any rate has been counter-balanced by increased production."

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

TASTE IN JOKES.

IT was, says a home writer, George Eliot who first pointed out the dissidences caused by the variety of tastes in jokes. Yet no philosopher has yet studied this great theme in a scientific way. Nobody has applied to it the method of statistics. Judging from the general rules of human nature we might loosely affirm that the more primitive and rudimentary the joke, the larger will be its appreciative audience, for we are all very primitive under the thinnest veneer of civilization. Mr. Henry Butcher, in an article in *Harper's Magazine*, has been one of the first who ever burst into a discussion of early humour of the evolution of humour. He will not please the orthodox evolutionists, for he seems to hold that humour was a kind of prophetic endowment of early man, that he had it, somehow, though he did not need it. "What was the use of the ludicrous in the struggle for existence?" Probably it was of no use. A captive might make his enemies laugh, like the Chevalier Burke on board the pirate ship, but they would not spare his life for that. He would make them laugh most by his painful antics at the torture-stake where he was "danced," and that would not prolong his life in an agreeable manner. Among Redskins Leather Stocking learned to laugh silently; it does not do to chuckle on the war-path. Mr. Butcher does not hold that all glee is, in origin, spiteful—the result of Hobbes's "sudden glory" over some other person. Whether original or not, this is a great part of mirth; all practical jokes turn on this and this kind of fun is practically useful, especially among the Eskimo, where disputes are settled by satiric contests, and he succeeds who best promotes the sense of "sudden glory" over his opponent. Dr. Brinton remarks that the Eskimo, in their frozen wastes are far funnier fellows than the natives of tropical parts of the Continent. Perhaps this is because they are so very peaceful that there is no danger in giggling openly, and becoming helpless with laughter. Pretty much on the same level as the practical joke is the joke arising, as Plato says, from the self-ignorance of others. School boys laugh consumedly when the schoolmaster inadvertently and ignorantly alludes to some nickname or slang term among themselves. So the theological lecturer made an unconscious joke when expounding how, among the early Semitic peoples. "Djinn are spirits" and how "the spirits disappear before the gods," which certainly does suggest that the gods are taking alcoholic refreshment. If a European in New Zealand unconsciously violates Tabu, which would be serious in a Maori, every one is overcome with merriment.

Thus considered, the most popular joke will be the most primitive the practical joke, or the unconscious ignorance of another person. The more this kind of joke is relished by the multitude, including schoolboys and young ladies who "bear-fight," the more, of course, it is detested by persons of culture. This is the broadest line of demarcation as to taste in jokes, and over this kind arise the fiercest feuds, as when a person of taste finds a cock tied up under his bed, or as when that home of repose is desecrated by the introduction of a sliced melon, bristles from brushes, a basketful of trout, or other foreign bodies.

A rude kind of pun, itself a verbal practical joke, is the next form of primitive fun; it is still popular in inverse ratio to the dulness of the audience. It is notable that Charles Lamb, a confirmed punster, was also a confirmed practical joker. Yet nobody had such delicate humour as Lamb. The explanation is simple. He had a vein of madness, and when that got vent Lamb relapsed into a lower, a more primitive, a more universal cerebral condition. When he wrote of *Roast Pig* the same element had the mastery, still more when he wrote of *Old China*. When he insisted on feeling the bumps of Wordsworth's foolish admirer, or when he stole Godwin's pepper-pot, his brain was acting without control, in a primeval and popular way.

Mr. Butcher seems to think that the faculty of laughing at our own blunders and disappointments is commoner than most people find it, and in this he sees an argument against the theory of malignant triumph. But very few people really start or share a laugh at themselves, and the most humorous are then conscious of a certain soreness. They have evolved far more of sympathy than the majority of mankind; this is the very genius of the humourist; but they are not quite happy, and in this element of pain they detect and enjoy a new absurdity—their own.

Mr. Butcher explains Irish bulls as a result of the quick-wittedness of the people. But he also finds that the bull has an equivalent among madman. If we could only know what was the unspeakable pleasure which Charles Lamb felt when he was mad, we might find that everything sane and orderly seemed funny for the moment. Very probably this will be [illegible] future. In that case there will be more dissent about what is funny than ever. Mr. Butcher finds that the Scotch, being a serious race, are humorous, and being a slow race are not witty. Perhaps the humour of Scotchmen usually consists in carrying seriousness one step further than even their countrymen expect, and the joke comes in when the audience find that [illegible] been beaten at their own game, that there [illegible] yet more serious than themselves. H [illegible] feeling of mirth at the unconscio [illegible] who is not aware that [illegible] national peculiarity beyo [illegible] there would be a certai [illegible] Mr. Butcher will not allo [illegible] element of mirth. He th [illegible] been a "pure ludicrou [illegible] swers, in physiology, to [illegible] value, like the elect [illegible] Probably evolutionis [illegible] point, and will not [illegible] Certainly, as we [illegible] is of a kind inno [illegible] appears as " [illegible] very gradua [illegible] the salad [illegible] animated [illegible] that the [illegible] not miss a g [illegible] be a joyous thing [illegible] as Three Men in a [illegible] thing not to be amus [illegible] may misdoubt, but [illegible] persons will soon bec [illegible] proverbial, Veddahs, a [illegible] at," in the long run. [illegible] things than a foolish laugh, in spite [illegible] One has seen a very celebrated perso [illegible] Jumping Frog' without a single smile. [illegible] as in other matters, it is well to keep a goo [illegible] the simple barbarian who is tickle o' the [illegible] The extremes of entertainment are illustrated by Mr. George Meredith's fine-drawn and lengthy banter about one of his heroes, legs, and the "beautiful white legs" of another character in fiction. It may be said that no man has a taste so catholic as to be able to laugh at all three legs, the cultivated leg of the *Egoist*, and the barbaric limbs of Captain Good. There may be amateurs who see very little fun in any of these members, but nobody can see fun in both. A man may hate the one and despise the other, and yet not be incapable of mirth. But not by taking thought can any one recapture the past, and snigger over popular drolls.

THE death-rate in the Punjab this hot weather has been unusually high. The last returns published for the week ending May 3rd, show that the rate was 12 per thousand higher than the average for the corresponding week in the five preceding years, and it was still rising. In the forty-nine large municipal towns it was 44 per mille, the highest figures being 89 in Sirsa and 87 in Shahabad. The excessive mortality was chiefly due to fever, over 10,000 deaths from this cause alone occurring weekly.

A CONTRIBUTOR to a Calcutta newspaper, writing from Khowassa, discloses a place which should be attractive to sportsmen:—"While going along the dry channel of a river with water-holes at intervals of half a mile or so, I noticed near one of these water-holes the footprints of a great variety of animals, from baboons even to tigers. This being the dryest part of the year, the want of water brings the animals to the water-holes. The tiger or tigers appeared to have paced up and down a ridge of sand in the channel, and I almost expected one would show himself to me, but I did not see any, and passed on for miles. You will see from what I proceed to tell that there must have been the animal there, and perhaps taking a quiet view of me. For only a few hours after, a report was brought to the police *chowkie* here by a Gond, who came on a tiger just at that very part of the river. The two met face to face most unexpectedly, and looking at each other for a while, the Gond wishing he was elsewhere and thinking he was about to be made a meal of, when the tiger wagged his royal tail and made off with a bound! Along the road hard by here is a ravine, where a fat bunnia was pulled off his horse and carried away by a tiger some time since, and in that ravine I have been knocking about for several mornings. The other morning, too, in another ravine some two miles off, I came upon a natural lair in the rocks, of a tiger. There was no mistaking it, and I momently expected the beasts to come upon me to ask me what I was doing there.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Some years ago the world was edified by a story which in some respects recalled the immortal achievement of Grace Darling. Kate Shelly, a young Iowa girl, saved the lives of a train-load of people by crawling on her hands and knees one dark, tempestuous night and stopping a train in front of a destroyed bridge. Kate is now selling her own pictures in hopes to raise money enough to save her extremely humble home from the grip of a mortgage which is about to open its alligator jaws and take it in. It is said that the railroad company, which saved probably a quarter of million dollars by her brave act, has never paid her a penny.

There is something humorous about the wrestling between the Bishop of Milwaukee and the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The prelate has issued a pastoral forbidding his diocesans, whether clergy or laity, to subscribe to or even read this dreadful print. The editor is now suing the bishop for damages. He has, however, been unwary enough to publish that he has only lost three subscribers in consequence of the episcopal thunderbolts. Here certainly is a lawsuit which at the first blush is equally disastrous to plaintiff and defendant. One cannot suppose the bishop to be secretly behind this *Zietung* of Milwaukee, and anxious to give it a puff. The aggrieved editor can only obtain small costs even if he gains his action. The bishop's victory lessens his prestige. The action certainly ought to be compromised. The mitred defendant might settle the matter by paying three subscriptions and by then mercilessly burning the three papers when delivered.

A remarkable man has passed away in M Spitzer, whose sudden death at the age of seventy-four was announced from Paris a few days ago. He was probably the most perfect example of the born collector that our age has seen. He began life with nothing, and ended it the owner of a collection of works of art, valued at over £,100,000, and with a reputation for connoisseurship which was beyond rivalry. A Frankfort Jew by birth, he went into business as a bric-a-brac dealer some fifty years ago. He soon developed his naturally great aptitudes, and when the Revolution of 1848 came he found his opportunity. Those were days in which the old houses of Germany, Austria, and France were still full of relics of mediæval and Renaissance art—carvings in ivory and wood, sculptures in marble, faience, enamels, and whatnot, as well as of fine old arms and armour.

Justice North is undoubtedly one of the soundest judges on the Bench, and one of the youngest. The son of Mr. John North, a Liverpool solicitor, who held an appointment for many years under the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, the new judge was called to the Bar at an early age, and, owing to his father's influence, he obtained what few newly-fledged barristers do, an extensive chamber practice at once. He was a hard worker, and would wait, when called upon to do so by the London firm who were then his principal clients, until eight at night to start upon a draft bill in chancery, as it was then called, and complete it by ten or eleven, and move for an injunction the following morning in court. His rise was rapid, and though undoubtedly deserved, there are many men at the Bar with equal abilities, who, from want of parental influence, remain to address their former companion as "My Lord." Genial in private life, he is more autocratic as a judge, and distinguished himself when sent on the Northern Circuit shortly after his appointment to a judgeship, by a condign reprehension, if not worse, of an unfortunate reporter who happened to be reading a newspaper in his lordship's presence at a late evening sitting of the Court at Liverpool.

"Good Old Toole" has landed; and been landed by the interviewer. Mr. Toole is the bearer, according to the *Adelaide Advertiser*, of a message to the people of Australia from the Prince of Wales. "The Prince said how very much he should like to visit this country were it not for the long distance and the probabilities of his presence being suddenly required at home. I have always found him a most charming fellow—most tender and gentle to every soul. When I have had great sorrows I have had the kindest letters from him and the Princess. He is a fine fellow in every sense of the word, and has the invaluable gift of making himself pleasant to every one. Irving, too, is very anxious to come out here; but it would be a serious matter for him with the large company he would require. That is the difficulty." The "Irving too" of Mr. Toole—or his interviewer—is delightful.

Mr J. J. Colman, M. P., at whose Corton residence, near Lowestoft, Mr. Gladstone stayed during his visit to the Eastern counties, started in business in a comparatively small way, but by untiring industry and shrewd enterprise he secured success upon success. His mustard business now employs quite an army of hands, whose comfort and moral and spiritual welfare he studies in every particular. Mr. Colman is a millionaire, and has for many years represented [illegible]ich in the Liberal interest at St. Stephen's. He [illegible]llent landlord, and is very popular with his [illegible]

[illegible]en in Mr. Carnegie's gospel—"the [illegible]es damned," then the late Junius [illegible] American banker, must infalli[illegible]t the lost. For the will of [illegible]s just been proved, shows [illegible] alone is over two millions [illegible] a weak point in Mr. Carne[illegible]n can foretell the date of [illegible]ho is anxious to avoid [illegible] take the precaution of [illegible] Carnegie himself [illegible]would his account [illegible]

[illegible]ighbourhood [illegible] death is just [illegible]ower of rain, and [illegible]entleman passing in a [illegible]im a lift. This friendly [illegible] everybody was, with Mr. [illegible]ional resources. Mr. Brennan, [illegible]self, asked the name of the [illegible]wed the courtesy. The reply [illegible]as, "[illegible]arquis of Hartington; I have been deli[illegible] with your company, and would be glad to make your acquaintance again at Holker Hall, where I am now driving, and whither I am going to stay for a short time." Mr. Brennan was eighty-two years of age when he died.

People are talking of the extraordinary difference in the tone of Lord Hartington's voice since he resumed his Parliamentary duties. When he was speaking the other night there was shrillness in it which is quite new. At times it seemed almost as if he were screaming. It is thought that this shows more clearly than anything else that his fit of illness was very severe. He himself made rather light of it; but his medical advisers thought very differently, and at one time had almost given up hope.

Everything is undergoing change in Berlin. It will be remembered that one of the bitterest attacks ever made by the Bismarck dynasty was on Sir Robert Morier, our representative in St. Petersburg. Count Herbert Bismarck was represented as stating that some of the secrets of the German War Office were revealed by the incautious language of the British Minister. The proof of this was nothing but the babble of Bazaine. When taxed with the calumny Count Herbert Bismarck, in the stiffest manner, refused an apology. Times are indeed changed, for Sir Robert Morier yesterday evening received a great banquet in Berlin.

Let the world hear of the men who do some good in it—not of those merely who tickle the long ears of people with a sensational straw. M. Combelles is an able French engineer, of whom not much is known, on this side of the Channel at least. He is, besides, something of an architect, and an ingenious device which he has just tried successfully in Paris will very likely be tried some day or other in London. For the first time in the history of the art, M. Combelles has applied hydraulics to architecture in such a way as to enable him to raise the whole roof of a building for ventilation purposes in hot weather. In private houses ventilation can, of course, be ensured by simpler means. But it is obvious that in the case of theatres, exhibition rooms, and public apartments, with, say a central dome in the roof, M. Combelle's device might prove beneficial and agreeable. By his hydraulic machinery he has been raising the dome of Paris building fifteen feet in the warm weather.

The will of Mr. Macdonald, the late manager of the *Times*, is a curious document. His personality amounted to just £4,705 14s., and of this he leaves several small bequests to various members of the *Times* staff, including Dr. Russell, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Leycester, and Mr. Buckle. The most curious, however, of all the bequests is £50 to Houston "as an expression of esteem and confidence in him."

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
Biliousness. Mental Depression. Skin Eruptions. Constipation.
Sick Headache. Giddiness. Liver Derangements. Feverishness.
Unnatural Excitement. Errors in Diet. Thirst, &c. Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registerer under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

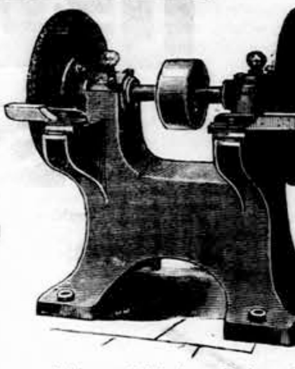
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.
FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane Fort Bomba

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.



LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.
Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

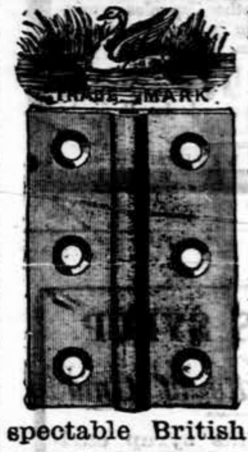
DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.



GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

PASTA MACK
TRADE-MARK.
PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.
THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is [illegible] from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions. [illegible]
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tablet can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Gray Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL; (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS
Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.
Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.
Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	.. 18s. 6d
Very superior	... 21s. 6d
Finest possible quality	... 26s. 6d
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... 10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	... 5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	... 4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
4, OXFORD STREET LONDON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE **This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

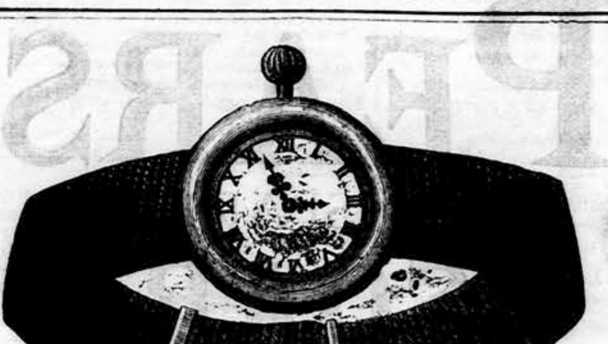
CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.



THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY,	AND	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road.		Staff Lines.

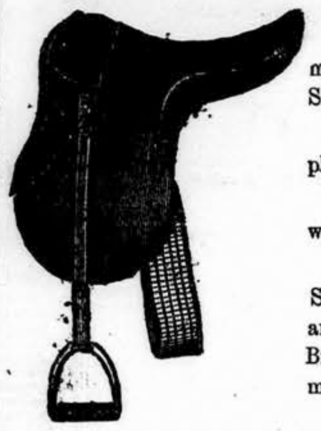
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

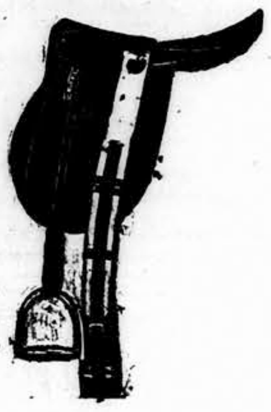


We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from.....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits......Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridles with Bit ....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.



Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA &SECUNDERABAD.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

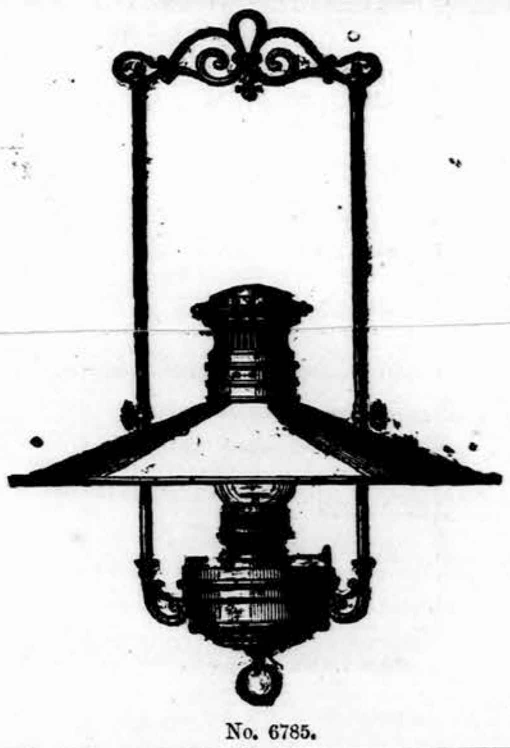
LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!

PUNKAH-PROOF

HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.



No. 6785.

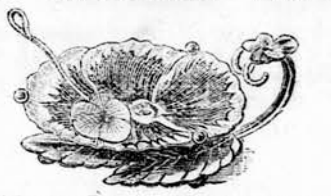
LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF

STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

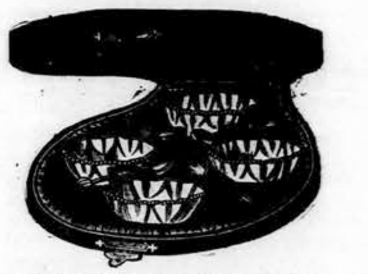
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

FOR WEDDING AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.

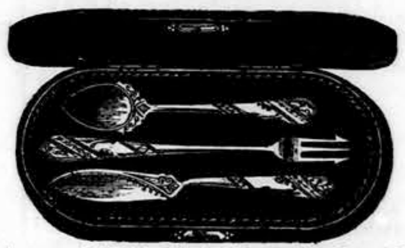


The "Pansy" Preserve Stand, with helper, Electro-plate and coloured Porcelain Dish.
Rs. 15 cash.

Solid Silver Cruet.
Mustard, Pepper and Salt, with Spoons, Richly Cut Glass.
Rs. 55 cash.



A case of 4 Salts and Spoons, Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 30 cash.



A case of Pickle Fork, Butter Knife and Marmalade Spoon, Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 10 cash.

HAMILTON & Co. are the oldest firm of Jewellers and Silversmiths in India.

HAMILTON & Co.'s business address in Bombay is No. 73, Esplanade Road.

HAMILTON & Co. do all kinds of repairs in the several Departments of their business with efficiency and despatch.

HAMILTON & Co. have the largest and choicest stock of WEDDING PRESENTS in India, varying in price from Rs. 10 upwards.

HAMILTON & Co. have a magnificent selection of Diamond and other Gem Jewellery in stock, and they are glad to send goods up-country for selection and competition, and to exchange any article not approved, if desired.

New Illustrated Catalogues Post-free on application.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
ESSENTIAL OILS,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences -	Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - -	Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - -	For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE **Cocoa** GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

BY ROYAL LETTER PATENT

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

A WONDERFUL MEDI[illegible]

BEECHAM'S P[illegible]

A[illegible]

a B[illegible]
vou[illegible]
Wi[illegible]
S[illegible]

&c. The first dose will give [illegible]

Every sufferer is earnestly [illegible] these Pills, and they will [illegible]

WORTH A GUI[illegible]

For females of all ages these [illegible] a few doses of them carry off all [illegible] about all that is required. No female s[illegible] out them. There is no medicine to be found [illegible] Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction [illegible] regularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c, these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.